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U. S. Department of Agriculture

HILL'S EVERGREENS



Home Trees
Ever Beautiful
1924

Our Guarantee

We guarantee that all goods purchased from us will reach you safely and in good condition, be found true to name and prove entirely satisfactory, or we cheerfully refund money paid.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.

D. Hill President

Elgin National Bank

CAPITAL \$ 100,000.00

WILLIAM H. S. S. President

C. F. O'HARA, Cashier

ELGIN, ILL.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

D. HILL, a pioneer in the evergreen nursery business, and successor, THE D. HILL NURSERY COMPANY, INC., of Dundee, Illinois, have for many years been valued customers of this bank.

They have at Dundee, Illinois, one of the largest evergreen nurseries in the world, and the high quality of the product has brought to them a very large business, foreign and domestic.

They have the highest reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and we confidently recommend them to anyone desiring goods in their line.

THE ELGIN NATIONAL BANK.

W. H. S.

Cashier.



FOUNDED 1903

DUNDEE STATE BANK

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$100,000.00

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I am glad to recommend the D. Hill Nursery Company Inc. to anyone desiring to purchase evergreens etc. I have known Mr. David Hill for over thirty years, and his sons all their lives, and all have the highest reputation of square dealing.

By careful attention to the quality of their stock, they have gradually built up an immense business, and are shipping stock to all parts of the world.

F. W. R.
President

Business Terms

PRICES. Prices in this catalog are F. O. B. Dundee, Illinois. There are no charges for packing or delivery to the railroad station. This catalog cancels all previous catalogs and price lists. Prices are subject to change without notice.

TERMS. See page 82 for full information about cash discounts.

RATES. Five trees of same variety and size will be furnished at 10 rate, 50 of same variety and size at 100 rate.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY. We exercise the greatest care to have all stock genuine and reliable and hold ourselves prepared to replace on proper proof all that proves untrue. In case of any error on our part, it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves, that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of goods.

ADJUSTMENTS. Any errors or omissions in execution of orders will be satisfactorily adjusted if we are notified immediately upon receipt of goods.

OUR SHIPPING FACILITIES. On account of our close proximity to Chicago (the great railway center), we have direct access to all the leading railroads. In most cases specimen Evergreens dug with solid earth balls are shipped by freight.

YOUR CORRESPONDENCE IS INVITED

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DEC 22 '23

Hill's New Introductions

Hill's Silver Juniper
(*Juniperus scopulorum*)
See page 9

Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ
(*Thuja pyramidalis*)
See page 46

Hill's Mugho Pine
(*Pinus Mugho compacta*)
See page 30

Hill's Waukegan Juniper
(*Juniperus Sabina prostrata*)
See page 22

Hill's Pyramidal Juniper
(*Juniperus virginiana Hilli*)
See page 17

HILL'S PYRAMIDAL
ARBOR VITAE

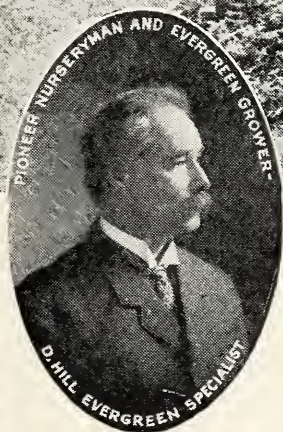
HILL'S
SILVER JUNIPER

HILL'S MUGHO PINE

HILL'S WAUKEGAN JUNIPER



Among all the landscape material used for foundation plantings, Evergreens reign supreme. Height, color, form and adaptability sum up the obvious points, but the real value lies in the joy that the possession of good Evergreens gives to the owner. In this planting are Pfitzeriana Juniper, Hill's Mugho Pine, Hill's Silver Juniper, and various Arborvitae



A Personal Greeting

To Old Friends and New:

Each year I realize more and more that any catalog can give no more than a *suggestion* of the grandeur of Evergreens, as I have learned to know them through the association of a lifetime.

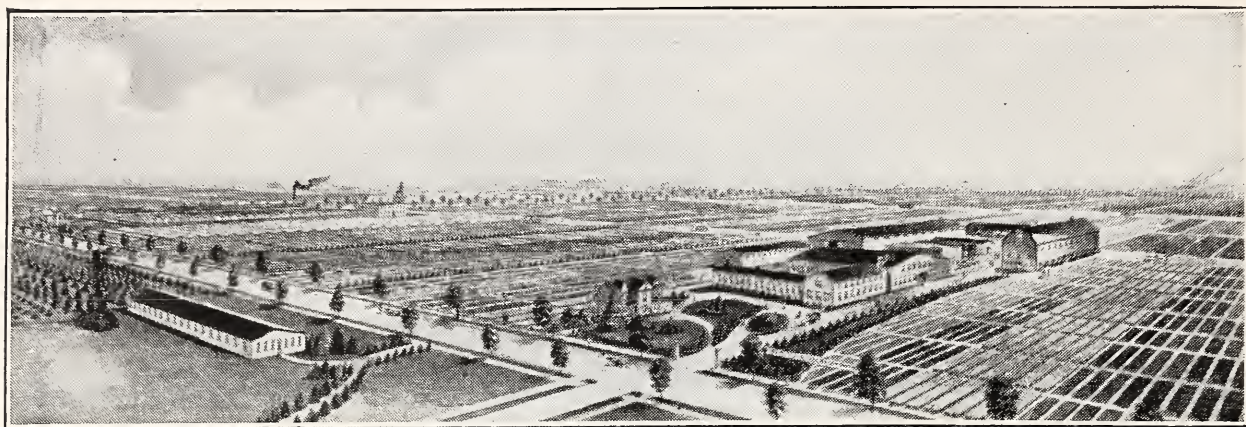
When you know Evergreens, you feel in their presence the hush of the vast forest—you see the silent sentinels, Evergreens, typifying permanency—defying time and the elements.

The Evergreen is something nature has given man to typify eternal promise—the promise that Spring shall always come again. In snowy winter, it gives the only note of comforting color in the bleak landscape. In summer it adds serenity to the riot of colors that the smiling sun coaxes forth from nature. An Evergreen is like an old friend—the stress of years—the strife of a lifetime only make richer his noble character. So is a home surrounded by Evergreens like a man with many true friends. As the poet says:

“A toss of my cap to the Cedars!
The loveliest trees that be,
The time tides roll and the seasons veer,
Yet tender, sweeter, year by year,
My Cedars are true to me.”

In the storehouse of nature are many things beyond your power to possess, but any lover of nature can surround his home with Evergreens. In their manner is grace—in their color is rest—in their presence is inspiration—their influence is perpetual. An Evergreen is truly a tree with a great and noble character.

D. Hill



A bird's-eye view of the Hill Nursery

Hill's Evergreens

IN order to provide Specimen Evergreens in uniform quality that come up to the Hill standard, a process of careful individual selection is rigidly followed. When Hill's Evergreens are four to five years old, we go through our immense blocks and select the very best trees of uniform color, symmetry, and habit of growth to transplant and grow into individual specimens. Out of our blocks of thousands, only a few hundred Evergreens are selected that come up to our *specimen standards*. This accounts for the perfection of each individual Hill Specimen Evergreen.

Transplanting and Root-Pruning

Frequent transplanting and root-pruning give Hill's Specimen Evergreens masses of fine, fibrous feeding-roots. This, together with annual shearing, results in heavy, bushy, symmetrical tops.



Cultivating



Digging



Packing

Hand-Dug, Balled, and Burlapped

Every Hill Specimen Evergreen is carefully hand-dug, leaving a large earth-ball about the roots, which is securely burlapped. Our soil contains just enough clay so that earth-ball remains intact. This method of digging leaves the roots undisturbed in a ball of rich nursery soil and insures the success of Hill's Specimen Evergreens in the hands of the planter. As additional protection, each earth-ball is securely burlapped.

Careful Packing

Seeing that your Evergreens are carefully packed is of equal importance. Our nearly seventy years' expert knowledge in properly packing Evergreens for long-distance shipments is your guarantee of safe arrival.

Landscape Service.

Should you desire the service of a competent Landscape Architect to assist you in the proper arrangement of your trees, we will gladly put you in touch with one in your immediate locality. We are in direct communication with all the leading Landscape Architects and can easily refer you to the one best qualified to handle your problems.



Hill's Evergreens Balled
and Burlapped



A block of specimen Red-Cedars in Hill's Nursery

Colorado Douglas Fir

(*Abies Douglasii*)

Douglas Fir was introduced by David Douglas, the eminent Scotch explorer, in 1827. It was shortly after named for him to commemorate his memory.

Douglas Fir is an upright, symmetrical branched tree, reaching 60 feet or more in height; branches spreading 12 to 18 feet in old trees. Grows rapidly and thrives well in almost any situation. A tree that is widely known and appreciated in both Europe and America.

Our plants are the type from northern Colorado, the seed being collected in deep gorges of high altitudes, where the blue and silvery foliage is characteristic. The growth is compact and symmetrical, with rather short needles, in contrast to southern Colorado and New Mexico types which are of doubtful hardiness, irregular and open growing. By personally supervising the collection of seed we grow only the genuine Colorado type, and can thus assure our customers that the trees from our nursery are superior in color, form, and habit of growth.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$2 00	\$17 50
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	2 25	20 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	3 50	30 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	5 00	45 00
4 to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B	7 50	70 00
9 to 10 feet xxxxx.....	B&B	35 00	

Selected Blue Specimens

8 to 9 feet xxxxxx.....	B&B	40 00
9 to 10 feet xxxxxx.....	B&B	45 00

Concolor Fir (*Abies concolor*)

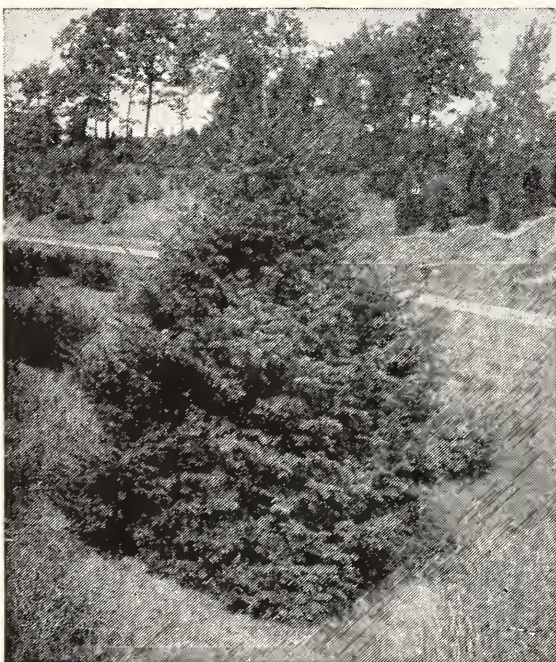
Queen of the Firs

More than 30 years ago, Mr. D. Hill, while on a visit to the Colorado Rockies, was keenly impressed with the distinctive attractiveness of the Concolor Fir. Chiefly through his efforts this beautiful Fir has been introduced to American planters. Concolor Fir is also known as Silver Fir and White Fir.

A well-known Evergreen authority writes, "Concolor Fir is the showiest of all Firs, because it is the nearest to blue. In my opinion it is the cheeriest of all Evergreens in winter. It retains its lower branches, has no insect enemies, and is the best Fir tree to withstand heat and drought."

We are careful to obtain our seed-supply from northern Colorado, producing trees of absolute hardiness with striking foliage varying in color from light green to deep soft blue with medium short needles. The new growth in spring is of silvery whiteness, very beautiful. Long-lived, growing 60 to 80 feet high, thriving well under all conditions.

The strain of Concolor Fir from New Mexico, where seed is cheap and always abundant, is much inferior, inclined to winter-kill, and is of rather straggly, open appearance. Our trees are guaranteed *the true Colorado type*, excellent in form and color.



		Each	10
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$6 50	\$60 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	8 50	80 00
4 to 5 feet xxxx.....	B&B	12 00	110 00

Balsam Fir

(*Abies balsamea*)

Most Fragrant of All Evergreens

The characteristic odor of the northern woods is chiefly if not solely due to this Fir. The foliage is very fragrant, young growths often being used for making the favorite "Balsam Pillows." Makes a handsome lawn specimen, rarely growing over 30 to 40 feet high.

While Balsam Fir is very fragrant, and will always be in demand, it is not so long-lived or as generally satisfactory as the other Firs.

Native to the North Central and Northeastern States, extending through the most of Canada. Thrives best where there is an abundance of water at the roots.

Balsam Fir brings the odor of the woods to your door

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$2 25	\$20 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



CONCOLOR FIR



Colorado Douglas Fir is a dignified and impressive Evergreen. The dense habit of growth, with branches drooping clear to the ground, makes a well-grown specimen a veritable pyramid of rich blue, green, and silver

Hill's Silver Juniper (*Juniperus scopulorum*)

A Remarkable New Introduction by D. Hill

The beautiful silvery blue color alone is sufficient to make anyone want Hill's Silver Juniper, but the exquisite color (which it keeps at all seasons) is only one of its many interesting features.

Hill's Silver Juniper is narrow, compact, and symmetrical. It has one single stem, in contrast to some varieties of Junipers with several stems. This makes it safe from heavy snows and wind. The inner foliage does not turn brown, as in the Irish and Swedish Junipers, but remains a good, healthy color throughout the tree.

In the fall months the berries begin to appear, some of them clear sky-blue, others darker, and silver colored. The berries, $\frac{1}{8}$ inch in diameter, are borne abundantly and are very attractive to the song-birds.

Hill's Silver Juniper can be used anywhere that Junipers, are needed in landscaping. In foundation plantings, borders, groups, masses, or individually, it can be planted with good taste. Its narrow habit of growth also makes it desirable in formal plantings or wherever a narrow Evergreen is needed.

It is a wonderful gem of beauty. It grows perfectly either North or South. One customer reports, "Hill's Silver Junipers planted on a hillside, without any protection and passing a few months thereafter through the hardest winter on record in New Jersey, are today in perfect condition and have made a wonderful growth."

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate.

We have some choice trees to offer:

1 to 1½ ft., balled and burlapped, at \$2 each, \$17.50 for 10.

1½ to 2 ft., \$3.75 each, \$35 for 10.





Hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). Winter's winds and snows hold no terrors for our Northern Hemlock.
We propagate only the hardy northern strain

American Hemlock

(*Tsuga canadensis*)

A Graceful Native Conifer

The family of Hemlocks is quite limited. *Tsuga canadensis* offered here is the most reliable and satisfactory variety for northern and eastern states.

The natural habit is very tall, 50 to 60 feet, much less in cultivation. By careful shearing of the branchlets in the nursery we produce trees of distinct merit, compact and symmetrical in growth. The foliage of the Hemlock is the most graceful and delicate of all large trees. Does well in moist soil, partially protected from cutting winds.

In the past many Hemlocks in American nurseries were imported from Europe, where they were propagated from seed collected in America in the southern states, the Carolinas, Tennessee, etc. When these trees were shipped to America to colder climates they produced rather inferior types of trees which often winter-scalded, turned a ragged brown or were killed outright. The value of our strain of Hemlock is based on seed selection from northern sources only, insuring trees of hardiness and free, graceful, upright growth.

			Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$1 50	\$12 50
1½	to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	1 75	15 00
2	to 2½ feet xxx.....	B&B	3 00	27 50
2	to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 00	35 00
3	to 4 feet xxxx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
4	to 5 feet xxxx.....	B&B	8 00	75 00
5	to 6 feet xxxx.....	B&B	11 00	100 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



The Hemlock makes beautiful hedges, on account of its density of growth and ease of shearing.
For other Hedge Evergreens see page 60

Red-Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

The Dean of All Junipers

One of the most useful and characteristic trees of our American landscapes, rivaling the Italian Cypress in beauty, because of its extra-narrow pyramidal habit and dark green to bluish foliage. Adapted for planting in all sections of the country.

In its natural range, Red-Cedar grows from Alaska down to Florida. It varies in habit from a low shrub to a tall, narrow pyramid. Some strains are loose, open growers, not at all adapted for landscape work. After thorough trial of several types, we have discarded all but the Platte River type, gathering our own seed from the most desirable trees. The propagation of this valuable conifer has been a specialty with us for many years. It is interesting to note that from this tree various varieties of Junipers are propagated by grafting, including *Juniperus glauca*, *J. Cannartii*, *J. Schottii*, and *J. elegantissima*, *Lee*, mentioned in the following pages.

The foliage and wood emit that pleasing, spicy, fragrant Cedrus odor. In season the tree is covered with bright blue and silver berries. Red-Cedar can also be trimmed into any shape, excellent for hedges and topiary work. On account of being easily trimmed, Red-Cedar can be used in almost any situation, either alone or with other varieties. (See page 57.)

			Each	10
1½	to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$1 75	\$15 00
2	to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	2 75	25 00
3	to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	3 50	30 00
4	to 5 feet xxxx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
5	to 6 feet xxxx.....	B&B	8 00	75 00
6	to 7 feet xxxx.....	B&B	11 00	100 00
7	to 8 feet xxxx.....	B&B	14 00	

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
 B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

ODE TO THE CEDARS

*Oh, here's a glee to the cedars,
 Our stanch old friends and true!
 What boots the snow, when wild winds blow;
 For never a change do the cedars know
 All the long years through.*



Without Evergreens even the most pretentious mansion is desolate indeed, but with their refining and softening influence charming effects in color and line are obtained

A vintage color photograph of a Red Cedar tree in a garden. The tree is a tall, conical evergreen with dense, dark green needles, positioned in the center-left foreground. To its right is a large, rounded, dark green shrub. The background features a variety of other trees, including some with autumn-colored foliage in shades of yellow, orange, and red. A light-colored path or driveway is visible on the left side of the image. The sky is filled with soft, white clouds. The overall tone of the photograph is slightly aged, with a bit of color fading and a grainy texture.

RED CEDAR (*Juniperus Virginiana*)



Juniperus virginiana 'glauca' (see opposite page)

Juniperus virginiana glauca

Choice Pyramid. Soft Blue Color

In this variety, the whole of young growths are of almost silvery whiteness, which changes to beautiful bluish green in winter. It never grows very large, not over 15 to 20 feet, and it can be kept even smaller if desired.

This is one of the foremost among the interesting group of Junipers that have been developed from *Juniperus virginiana* (Red-Cedar). We constantly strive to improve our strain by careful selection, and reproduce only the best types, most true to form, color, compactness, and habits of growth. In grafting this tree, we are careful to use for understocks only the dependable Red-Cedar, insuring hardiness and longevity.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$3 25	\$30 00
2 to 3 feet xx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	8 50	80 00
4 to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B	11 00	100 00
5 to 6 feet xxx.....	B&B	14 00	130 00
6 to 7 feet xxxx.....	B&B	17 50	160 00
7 to 8 feet xxxx.....	B&B	25 00	

Juniperus virginiana Schottii

Its general appearance is like *Juniperus Cannartii*, but is distinguished by its bright, rather yellowish green foliage. Very hardy, growing 15 to 20 feet, and stands almost any amount of trimming. We have an excellent stock of choice trees of unusually fine form and color.

The origin of this tree is not definitely established, although it is thought to have originated in one of the European nurseries some years ago.

		Each	10
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$6 50	\$60 00
4 to 5 feet xxxx.....	B&B	8 50	80 00
5 to 6 feet xxxx.....	B&B	11 00	100 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



This foundation planting of Arborvitæ, Junipers and Spruce, with the "baby" trees in the window-boxes, gives the residence a touch of character not soon forgotten

Japanese Trailing Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis procumbens*)

The following description is taken from a bulletin of the Arnold Arboretum, Harvard University: "This is the best known of the prostrate Junipers which Japan has sent to the gardens of the West. It is a plant with wide-spreading procumbent stems, blue-green, sharply pointed leaves marked on the upper surface by two white lines. It is perfectly hardy."

Reaches from 10 to 15 feet in diameter, but can be kept smaller by trimming. It never grows over 8 to 12 inches high, but makes a rapid growth of long branches that cling tight to the ground. This variety can be used in almost any planting—for beds, for low borders, terraces, hillsides, and rock gardens—as it thrives even under adverse conditions.

There is considerable variance among varieties offered as Procumbens, but we are careful to propagate only from the true strain of hardy, compact-growing plants we imported direct from Japan. Here again our customers are given the benefit of many years' experience in propagating and selecting "true to type" specimens.

		Each	10
1 ½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$5 50	\$50 00
2 to 2 ½ feet xxx.....	B&B	7 50	70 00

Juniperus horizontalis

Trailing or Creeping Form

This most interesting new creeping form we secured a few years ago from Russia. It has that rugged constitution of all trees that have struggled against the bleak Siberian winters, and has not been affected in the least by the coldest winters during the years that have elapsed since we secured it. While all specimens are more or less low and creeping in habit, there are at least a half dozen different distinct types among them. The color of foliage also varies, including different shades of green and blue. You will find it one of the most interesting little trees and you will take great pleasure in watching it develop.

		Each	10
1 ½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$4 25	\$40 00
1 to 1 ½ feet xxx.....	B&B	5 25	50 00
1 ½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	7 00	65 00

Juniperus horizontalis

Coast of Maine Type

This is a blue type of creeping Sabina Juniper which grows naturally along the coast of Maine, clinging to the rocks along the seashore. It is very rugged and hardy and a distinct type that we have been growing for a great many years.

		Each	10
1 to 1 ½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$5 00	\$47 50

Juniperus chinensis Sargentii

This is an interesting creeping variety slightly resembling *Juniperus chinensis procumbens*. It was first collected by Professor Sargent of the Arnold Arboretum, in Japan in the autumn of 1892. It forms a low dense mat with wide-spreading branches covered with small, dark green, scale-like leaves. Some trees have a decided bluish cast. It is free from all attack of insects and fungous diseases, and in the Arboretum is now reported to be the handsomest of the prostrate Junipers. This is a rare tree seldom offered in American nurseries. It is a comparatively new variety that deserves special attention.

		Each	10
1 to 1 ½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$4 25	\$40 00

Slender Greek Juniper

(*Juniperus excelsa stricta*)

An extremely glaucous form of compact, slender habit. Has a distinct grayish color and on account of its slow growth and dense habit is desirable for foundation plantings, rock-gardens, etc. Native of Greece and Asia.

		Each	10
1 foot xx.....	B&B	\$3 25	\$30 00
1 ½ feet xxx.....	B&B	4 75	45 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

Hill's Pyramidal Juniper

(*Juniperus virginiana Hilli*)

A new introduction by the D. Hill Nursery Company. About fifteen years ago we first noticed this variety and at once became convinced of its value to users of Evergreens. After propagating a limited amount of stock, specimens were sent to various parts of the country for testing purposes. In all respects it fulfilled our hopes, and we at once set about developing sufficient stock to meet the demand that was already in evidence. In habit of growth it is distinct from other varieties of Junipers, forming a close-growing pyramidal tree, much like a slender tower. The foliage is a rich green and retains this color throughout the winter; it is, in fact, fully as beautiful in winter as in summer. On account of the symmetrical growth Hill's Pyramidal Juniper is of particular value in formal gardens, and in landscape work where a tall evergreen is desired. We can recommend this variety for any place where a Pyramidal Juniper is needed. Its strong growth, its rich green color, and its spire-like form commends it to all lovers of Evergreens.

		Each	10
2	to 3 feet xx.....B&B	\$5 25	\$50 00
1½	to 2 feet xxx.....B&B	5 75	55 00
2	to 3 feet xxx.....B&B	7 50	70 00
3	to 4 feet xxx.....B&B	9 50	90 00



Hill's Pyramidal Juniper
(*Juniperus virginiana Hilli*)

Chinese Juniper

(*Juniperus chinensis*)

Very hardy and ornamental. Pyramidal or columnar in outline with foliage of a pleasing grayish green color. It adapts itself very readily to extremes in temperature and all kinds of soil. Especially desirable for Atlantic, Southern and Pacific Coast States. This is the mother tree from which is developed the *Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana*, *J. chinensis procumbens*, and other well-known varieties. The Chinese Juniper is extremely ornamental and readily holds a high place among the lower growing varieties of this type.

		Each	10
2	to 3 feet xxxx.....B&B	\$5 50	\$50 00

Juniperus virginiana pyramidaformia Hilli

Another of the valuable Hill introductions. It was noticed some years ago growing in a block of Red-Cedars in our nursery and the plant thus selected forms the basis of our stock. We have now developed a good number of stock plants and will have these trees available each year. The chief characteristic is its unusual color in the fall, when it turns almost a plum color; the rest of the year it is a grayish blue. The general character of the foliage is somewhat similar to *Juniperus excelsa stricta*, but the habit is upright and narrow. Visitors to the nursery, and particularly those who are recognized as experts in Evergreen culture, have said that this variety bids fair to be one of the best of the pyramidal Junipers. Thus far it certainly has deserved all of the good things said in its praise.

		Each	10
1½	to 2 feet xx.....B&B	\$5 25	\$50 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Juniperus virginiana pyramidaformia Hilli

Juniperus canadensis

Sometimes catalogued as *Juniperus communis*, which is erroneous. The name *Juniperus communis depressa* is also applied, which is a synonym.

Excellent Ground-Cover

The well-known, valuable, many-stemmed Dwarf Juniper. Rarely exceeds 2 feet in height. It is at home on sandy or gravelly hillsides fully exposed to the sun, where single plants often reach 15 feet or more in diameter, but can easily be trimmed to any size wanted. As a border to walks, as an edging to tall trees, or for a ground-cover, it is always splendid. It is a rapid-growing, vigorous and extremely hardy tree.

Grows native in various sections of the country, but we obtain our seed from northern Wisconsin, which produces the superior type. Foliage is a gray-green, light silvery green beneath.

Extra-Selected Specimens, Balled and Burlapped		Each	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$2 75	\$25 00
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	3 25	30 00

Juniperus canadensis aurea

Bright Golden Foliage

The golden form is very similar in habit to the green variety; the foliage, however, is a brilliant golden color, which it holds during the entire year. Our plants are reproduced from a carefully selected strain of extra good color and compact form.

Extra-Selected Specimens, Balled and Burlapped		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$4 25	\$40 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Juniperus canadensis. We grow both the green and the golden type



Juniperus canadensis is perfectly at home on hillsides or on plains, as a single specimen or in groups. The broad, spreading habit gives it a distinct character among Evergreens

Pfitzeriana Juniper (*Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana*)

“The handsomest of the Chinese Juniper varieties, the Pfitzeriana, which grows in the form of a low, broad pyramid, is the most satisfactory of all Junipers in this climate. Fortunately, it can now be found in American nurseries.”—ARNOLD ARBORETUM.

This variety was originated some years ago in Pfitzer’s Nursery, near Berlin, Germany. Introduced into general cultivation by Ludwig Spaeth, famous German nurseryman, from whom we obtained our original plants for propagating. A wide, plumose, and graceful Evergreen with healthy blue-green foliage. Branches grow horizontally from the stem, forming a flat, spreading top. Height 6 to 10 feet.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$3 00	\$27 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
2 to 2½ feet xxxx.....	B&B	8 50	80 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped





An unusual but fascinating treatment—*Juniperus chinensis* Pfitzeriana punctuated with Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis pyramidalis*)

Hill's Waukegan Juniper

(*Juniperus Sabina prostrata*)

Hill's New Introduction

A new variety introduced by D. Hill in 1915. A number of distinctive features, including habit of growth, type of foliage, and color of foliage, makes it entirely distinct from other sorts, and places it among the most desirable introductions in creepers produced in recent years.

The illustration shows the general habit of growth, which is low and compact, thus making a dense mat over the surface of the ground, which is in strong contrast to the open growth of other varieties of this type. While it grows close to the ground, not over 6 to 8 inches in height even under the best conditions, it may spread out to a distance of 12 feet or more, depending largely upon the soil, the attention given, and the planting conditions.

Hill's Waukegan Juniper instantly attracts attention because of the exquisite color of the foliage. This is soft blue in spring and summer, but changes to a shade of rich purple in late fall. The new growth and the old growth, which vary in color at different seasons of the year, give the variety a distinction and character not found in others of the class. A few specimens of Hill's Waukegan Juniper will give new life and interest to a planting of the darker green varieties of evergreens.

Soil conditions seem to have comparatively little influence on the growth of this variety, as it succeeds equally well in rich garden soils, on rocky slopes, on terraces, and similar positions. As a ground-cover, for rock-gardens, for Japanese gardens, or as an edging to Evergreen borders, it is unsurpassed. In such positions both color and form are pleasingly emphasized. Shown in colors on page 1.

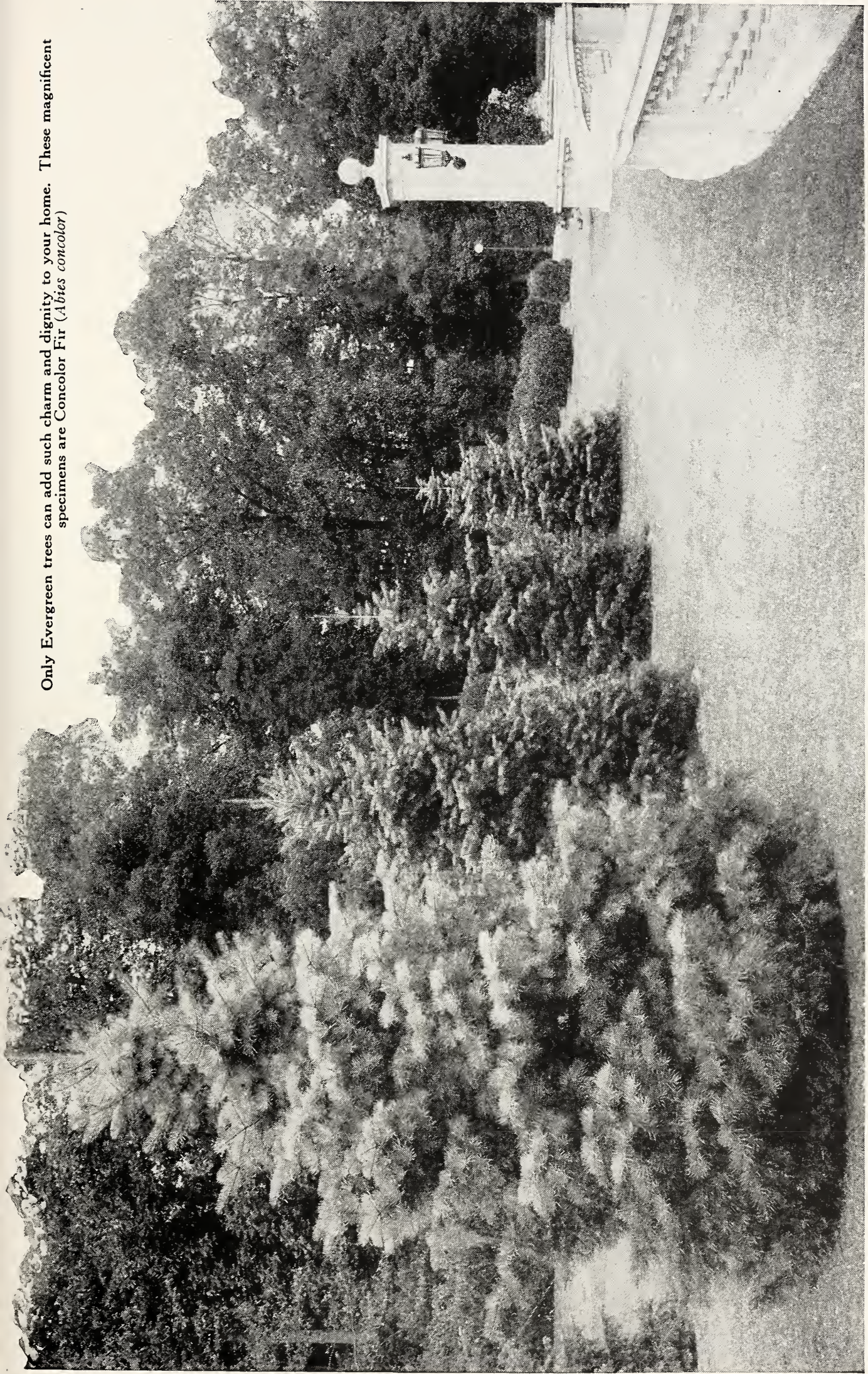
	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$5 00 \$47 50

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Hill's Waukegan Juniper

Only Evergreen trees can add such charm and dignity to your home. These magnificent specimens are Concolor Fir (*Abies concolor*)





In this superb foundation group of Evergreens you will find Pyramidal Arborvitæ, Blue Spruce, Yew, Hill's Mugho Pine, and Junipers in variety. From the rocky hills of New England to the western slopes of the Sierras, landscape planners find that Evergreens are most serviceable trees

Savin Juniper

(*Juniperus Sabina*)

An ideal tree for foundation groups, or low borders. Easily trimmed and kept within bounds. Color is a dark green. Height 5 to 8 feet or less, having numerous semi-erect spreading branches. Prefers dry, rocky, sunny slopes. Very hardy, growing from 4,000 to 10,000 feet above sea-level. The Savin Juniper is a native of central and southern Europe.

Extra-Selected Specimens, Balled and Burlapped

	Each	10
1 to 1½ ft. xxx.. B&B	\$5 00	\$47 50
1½ to 2 ft. xxx.. B&B	6 25	60 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate
Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies Balled and Burlapped.



Savin Juniper (*Juniperus Sabina*) in foreground and insert. Other trees in this group are Colorado Blue Spruce, *Juniperus canadensis*, and *Juniperus Cannartii*



The greatest beauty of Evergreens is brought out by close contact of various varieties; their changing colors, their varying forms of growth and foliage are seen to best advantage in groups and borders

Lee's Golden Juniper

(*Juniperus virginiana elegantissima*, Lee)

Here is a tree that will give variation to the green and blue colors of other Evergreens.

It is rather broad and bushy with slightly drooping, rich, creamy golden foliage. Unless kept low by trimming, it will grow 10 to 15 feet high. It has the characteristic Juniper foliage, soft and lacy, easily trimmed. It is beautiful in combination with almost any other variety. Likes a fairly sunny location. Ours is an improved strain of exquisite color and growth. Very hardy.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$5 25	\$50 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	7 50	70 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	12 00	

Juniperus Cannartii

(*Juniperus virginiana Cannartii*)

Handsome, Dark Green

This is a pyramidal, compact grower of medium size, reaching 15 to 20 feet. With only a few moments' trimming each spring, it can be kept at any size wanted. It has rich green, heavy tufted foliage. Some trees bear blue and silver berries, which adhere late in autumn and are greatly enjoyed by birds.

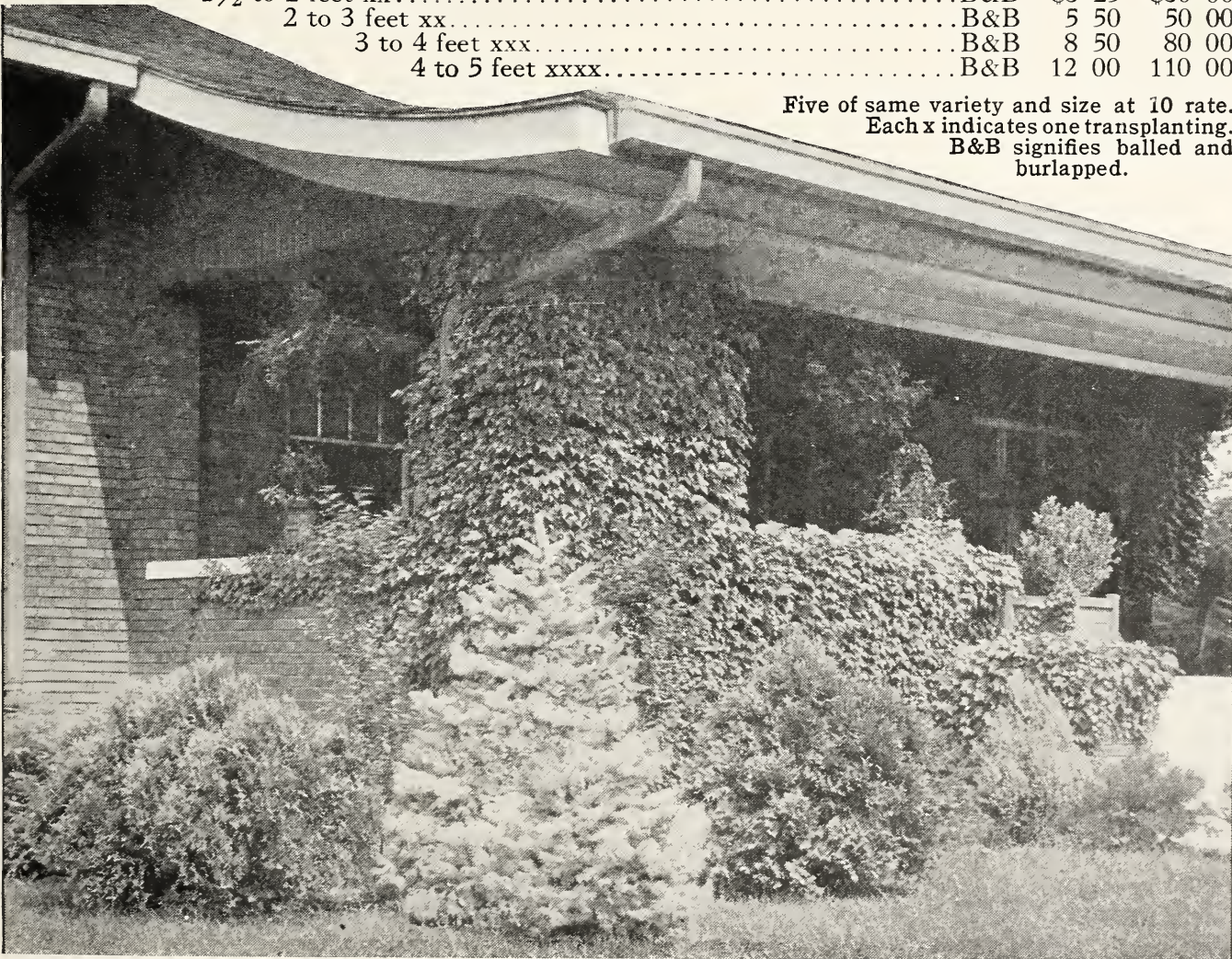
This is a choice and rare variety grown by grafting, a process to which we have given special attention. The original trees were introduced from Europe some years ago and stocks are still quite scarce. This is one of the best Evergreens for house foundation groups.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	\$3 25	\$30 00
2 to 3 feet xx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	8 50	80 00
4 to 5 feet xxxx.....	B&B	12 00	110 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate.
Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Lee's Golden Juniper



The Colorado Blue Spruce, with its exquisite steel-blue splendor, is well placed just at the corner, not too near the house. The fresh, verdant Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ help to give fullness in the corner

Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia

An excellent creeping dwarf variety. The foliage is fine in texture; average height is 1 foot, with a spread of 6 to 8 feet when full grown. Sometimes called Gray Carpet Juniper and the name Tamarisk-leaved Juniper is also applied to it. It is said to occur wild in Sicily, Greece, and other places. A very vigorous grower, forming a compact and perfect mat of bluish or gray-green. Grows very dense and never changes in color. Our stock is propagated from true stock from the Kew Gardens in England.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$7 00	\$67 50

Juniperus virginalis globosa

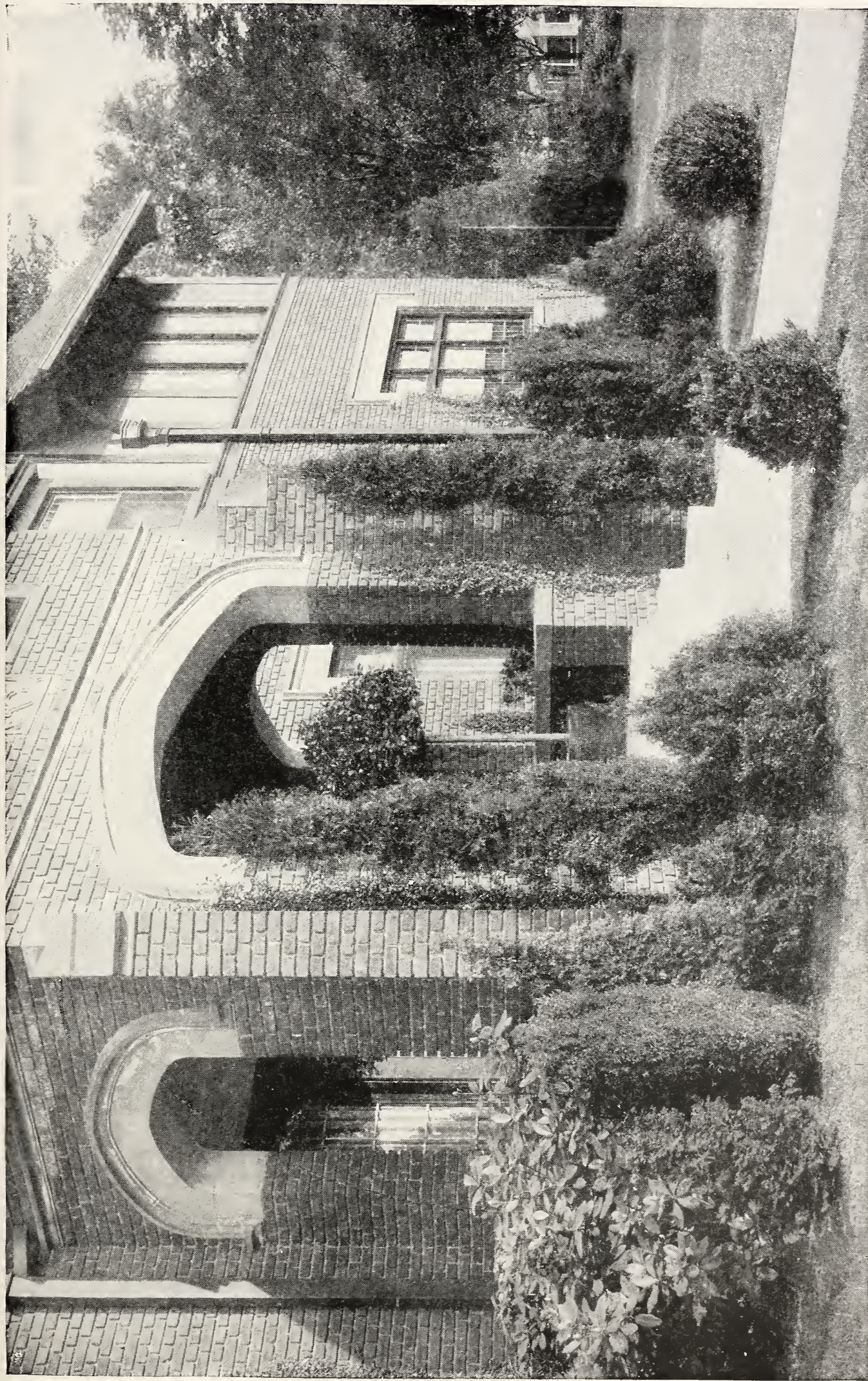
Perfectly round, very dense in growth, with many short branchlets covered with soft foliage of light green, dark green, and gold. Excellent for planting among perennials, in rock-gardens, Japanese gardens, and in situations requiring Evergreens that will remain small. The trees we offer were imported direct from Japan and have been growing in our nursery several years.

		Each	10
Green type, 15 by 15 inches xxx.....	B&B	\$5 75	\$55 00
Golden type, 12 by 15 inches xxx.....	B&B	4 75	45 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Specimen of *Juniperus Sabina tamariscifolia*. American Yew (*Taxus canadensis*) in background



Rest, quietness, and peace seem to radiate from this home. The sharp lines and angles of the entrance are softened and made pleasing. The noble, dignified Pyramidal Arborvitæ are correctly used. Staunch American Arborvitæs, favorite Hemlocks, and the tidy Red-Cedars are a combination which looks well almost anywhere. Here they give a well-rounded look to the corner.

Hill's Mugho Pine

(*Pinus Mugho compacta*)

True Dwarf Form

Hill's Mugho Pine is a strain of *Pinus Mugbo*, which we have developed through years of type selection. It is a genuine true dwarf grower, many stemmed, compact, with good dark green color, which it retains throughout the winter. The scope of its usefulness in landscaping is almost unlimited. It is excellent for foundation groups, or low borders. It never grows over 4 to 5 feet high, but spreads out 6 to 8 feet when full grown. By annual shearing of the new growth it can be kept as small as desired.

The illustration on the opposite page emphasizes the habit of growth, the color and form of the foliage, and the wide range of usefulness of this true dwarf form of Mugho Pine. Its value in large groups cannot well be estimated and it is none the less effective as a specimen in the evergreen border or foundation planting. It may be used freely without impairing in any way the harmony of the planting. Hill's Mugho Pine is well adapted to mass plantings where it is not advisable to use tall specimens, yet where an evergreen effect is needed to complete the landscape.

Many inferior forms of this variety offered as *Pinus Mugbo* are on the market, some of which are loose, open growers and some of upright, irregular habit. The strain we offer is the true dwarf, compact type, and the seed is obtainable only at great expense, in small quantity, because of its scarcity.

			Each	10
8	to 10	inches diameter xx.....	B&B \$1 75	\$15 00
10	to 12	inches diameter xx.....	B&B 2 75	20 00
1	to 1½	feet diameter xxx.....	B&B 3 25	30 00
1½	to 2	feet diameter xxx.....	B&B 4 25	40 00
2	to 2½	feet diameter xxx.....	B&B 5 75	50 00
2½	to 3	feet diameter xxxx.....	B&B 6 50	60 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Spruces, Junipers and Yews provide a pleasant foundation group as well as a low screen, which gives privacy to the porch and house



HILL'S MUGHO PINE IN BED PLANTING



HILL'S MUGHO PINE



Evergreens in variety form the most picturesque boundary hedge or screen imaginable. In color of foliage, in habit of growth, and natural beauty they are unsurpassed

Swiss Stone Pine

(*Pinus Cembra*)

One of the most interesting of Pines, producing edible seeds or nuts. Its growth is slow, rarely exceeding 1 foot each season. It requires but little room and is always well furnished with foliage. Formerly grew over a wide area of both Europe and Asia. It was first cultivated in 1746.

On account of its slow growth it is one of the few Pines that can be planted in close quarters. As it develops, it grows into a spire-like tree, maintaining much the same shape and appearance in old age as in the smaller tree shown in picture.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....B&B	\$5 00	\$40 00

Ponderosa Pine

(*Pinus ponderosa*)

Sometimes called the Bull Pine, on account of the heavy, massive needles; also in some sections of the country it is called Western Yellow Pine. It seems to be the most widely distributed evergreen in North America, and is an extremely handsome ornamental tree, with long needles of deep green color on the surface tinted bluish-white underneath. Even under adverse conditions it is deep-rooted, and drought-resistant. The type found growing in the Black Hills district of South Dakota is extremely hardy, a free, upright grower; it is from this type that we secure our seed for propagating purposes.



Swiss Stone Pine (*Pinus Cembra*)

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	1 50	12 50
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	3 00	27 50
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 75	42 50

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



An added charm of Evergreens is revealed in their widely contrasting growing habits. Red-Cedar and Pyramidal Arborvitæ are the prominent trees in this planting

Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra austriaca*)

Sometimes called Black Pine. Has a broad spread of long branches with long, stiff, dark, glossy green needles; stems of branches are very dark colored. It does well under unfavorable conditions, such as heavy cold winds, dry hillsides, or poor soil. A fast-growing tree that reaches a large size under favorable conditions.

Mr. C. S. Harrison, eminent evergreen authority, says: "The Austrian Pine is a compact, symmetrical and sturdy tree. I see one from my window which was planted in poor soil twenty-five years ago. It is a beautiful pyramid about 30 feet tall. The lower branches touch the ground."

			Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$1 50	\$12 50
1½	to 2 feet xx	B&B	1 75	15 00
1½	to 2 feet xxx	B&B	2 25	20 00
2	to 3 feet xxx	B&B	3 25	30 00

Colorado Blue Pine (*Pinus flexilis*)

It is quite common for spruces to have the bluish cast of the Rocky Mountain Evergreens, but this is one of the very few Pines which has a decided blue color. It is a stocky tree of medium size with stout, horizontal branches, forming a narrow pyramid. On older trees the bark is creamy white, corky and porous. The main stem and branches are very flexible and for this reason it is sometimes called Limber Pine. It is excellent for rocky slopes or any other situation, as it will grow in a wide variety of soils. It was discovered in 1820 by Dr. James who accompanied Long's Expedition to the Rocky Mountains in 1820 and 1821. A very uncommon tree that you will find extremely interesting.

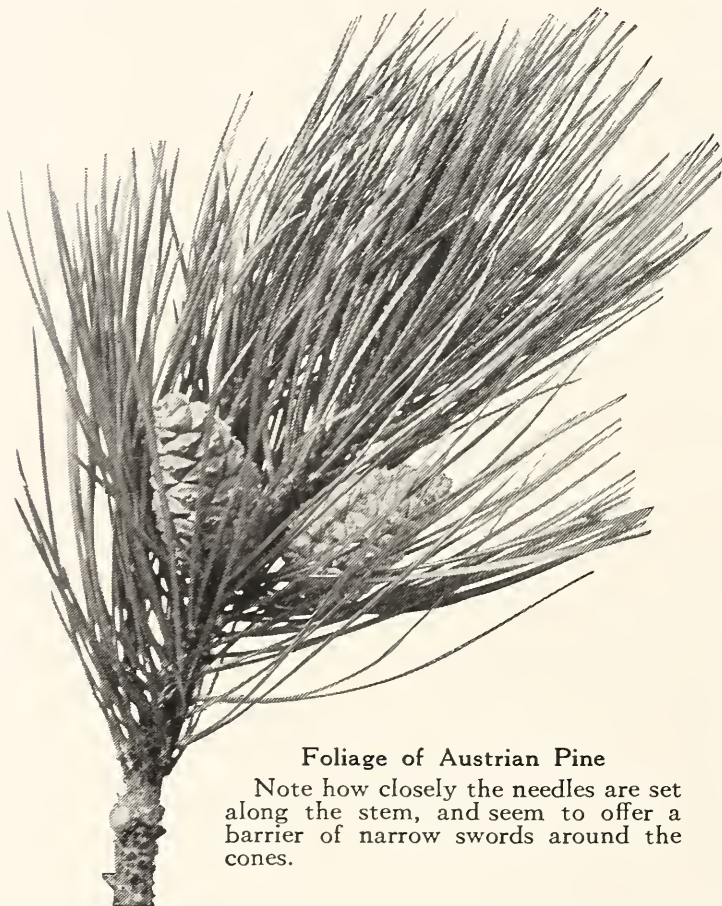
			Each	10
1½	to 2 feet xxx	B&B	\$2 50	\$22 50
2	to 3 feet xxx	B&B	2 75	25 00
3	to 4 feet xxx	B&B	4 00	35 00
4	to 5 feet xxx	B&B	6 50	

Jack Pine (*Pinus Banksiana*)

A very fast-growing native Evergreen that often makes an annual growth of over 2 feet. It has found its greatest use in pure sand or rough, gravelly situations. Jack Pine makes very long, coarse tap-roots and thus is able to endure in places where other Evergreens would not survive. It has a peculiar bright green color which it keeps throughout the year. It was discovered in 1793 by Sir James Banks, therefore takes the name Banksiana.

			Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx	B&B	\$1 25	\$10 00
3	to 4 feet xx	B&B	2 25	20 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Foliage of Austrian Pine

Note how closely the needles are set along the stem, and seem to offer a barrier of narrow swords around the cones.

Attract the Song-Birds

It has been observed that birds will travel for miles to make their home in the shelter of Evergreens, which form a substantial shelter and nesting-place, especially for those birds that stay for the winter months. Among Evergreens there are several varieties the fruits of which make excellent food for birds: American Yew, Japanese Yew, Red-Cedar, *Juniperus virginiana glauca*, *J. Can-nartii*, and Hill's Silver Juniper are well supplied with berries.



Austrian Pine (*Pinus nigra austriaca*)



White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*) Each tier of branches is one year's growth

White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*) King of the Forest

The White Pine is the largest of all conifers native to the eastern part of the United States. The crowns of mature White Pines in mixed forests conspicuously overtop the surrounding hardwoods.

It readily adapts itself to both dry and moist soils, for it is found on the poorest and driest sand, and on steep, rocky slopes, and also on moist clay flats and river-bottoms. White Pine can endure considerable shade for a number of years, but as it becomes older it requires more and more light for its development.

It grows rapidly; each season's growth is plainly noticeable as shown in this picture. Has long flexible needles, whitish beneath. On account of its fast growth and subsequent immense size, it makes a wonderful tree for tall backgrounds, shelter from winds, and for tall screens. Please note that Hill's White Pine are several times transplanted. This produces a better top growth as well as an abundance of roots.

			Each	10
1	to	1½ feet xx...	B&B \$1 25	\$10 00
1½	to	2 feet xx...	B&B 1 50	12 50
2	to	3 feet xxx...	B&B 2 75	25 00
3	to	4 feet xxx...	B&B 3 25	30 00
4	to	5 feet xxx...	B&B 4 50	40 00
5	to	6 feet xxxx...	B&B 6 00	55 00
6	to	7 feet xxxx...	B&B 7 50	70 00
7	to	8 feet xxxxxx.	B&B 9 00	85 00
8	to	9 feet xxxxxx.	B&B 11 00	100 00
10	to	12 feet xxxxxx.	B&B 17 50	160 00
12	to	15 feet xxxxxx.	B&B 30 00	

Scotch Pine

(*Pinus sylvestris*)

A very rapid, upright grower, having long, stiff, blue-green foliage. Satisfactory for sandy, dry soil or exposed locations. Grows into a large tree, and makes well-formed ornamental specimens.

The Scotch Pine has a greater geographical distribution than any other Pine. It is spread over the whole of Europe and part of Asia. We obtain our seed from Sweden, where the best form grows, exactly suited to American conditions.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx..	B&B \$1 25	\$10 00

Japanese Table Pine

(*Pinus Tanyosha globosa*)

This is really the oddest appearing Evergreen we offer. It has a short stocky stem, about 6 to 8 inches long, that branches out evenly, forming a perfectly flat-topped tree, thus the name Table Pine. Foliage is soft light green. We introduced this tree from Japan, its native home.

	Each	10
3 by 3 feet xxxx..	B&B \$15 00	\$140 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate.
Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*). A fast grower with strong, heavy branches



A screen or shelter belt of Evergreens in variety is a distinct asset to a large estate. In addition to the protection afforded, the varying colors give pleasing contrasts for the entire year

COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE

A TRIUMPH IN EVERGREEN GROWING



Colorado Blue Spruce *(Picea pungens glauca)*

Glistening Silver Blue in Color

Other trees there are of almost every imaginable form and color, but here is truly the culmination of Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful. Picture in your mind a perfectly shaped tree with an abundance of heavy foliage of a rich glistening blue, which flashes and sparkles in the sunlight, and you can form only a faint idea of the magnificent beauty of this truly marvelous tree.

The glory of the Blue Spruce is its foliage, which is an intense steel-blue. It has created a sensation throughout the United States and Europe, and is indeed a triumph in Evergreen-growing.

"Colorado Blue Spruce has a regal grace, stern and unyielding in outline, like an oak among the Conifers. There is probably no state in the Union where it will not thrive. Hardy, healthy and wonderfully beautiful, it should be welcomed to every home."—C. S. HARRISON.

For a great many years we have been headquarters for Blue Spruces and always maintain a large and interesting stock. The rich blue color, a pronounced characteristic of all of these specimens, enhances the value of the Colorado Blue Spruce for single trees or for group plantings.

Selected Blue Seedling Type

		Each	10
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$10 00	\$90 00
3 to 4 feet xxxx.....	B&B	12 00	110 00
4 to 5 feet xxxx.....	B&B	20 00	

Koster's Blue Spruce *(Picea pungens Kosteriana)*

Grafted Type

This is the choice grafted type considered to have a very intense blue color.		Each	10
3 to 4 feet xxxx.....	B&B	\$18 50	\$180 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.

"What is the difference between Colorado Blue Spruce and Koster's Blue Spruce?" customers often ask us. When seeds of Colorado Spruce are planted in the nursery, 75 per cent of the trees are green and the balance of various shades of blue. These blue trees are sold as Colorado Blue Spruce. Such trees make beautiful symmetrical specimens, considered by many as superior to Koster's Blue Spruce. All Koster's Blue Spruce are grown from grafts (or from cuttings). The color is usually steel blue, all trees being uniform in color.



Truly Nature's highest effort to produce the beautiful is embodied in these glistening Blue Spruces



Symmetrical, compact, bushy growth is a prominent characteristic of Black Hills Spruce



The stress of winter only adds to the beauty of the home surrounded by Evergreens

Black Hills Spruce

(*Picea canadensis*)

Users of Evergreens should give particular attention to the Black Hills Spruce, as it is the hardiest of all the Spruces, and is symmetrical, compact and bushy in habit of growth; in fact, the very smallest trees soon form round, sturdy, compact bodies. As the tree grows and develops, it continues to carry this particular style of growth and generally becomes the most compact-growing specimen of the Spruce family; even in old trees the lower branches are retained, thus forming a close ground-cover. Black Hills Spruce was first introduced to commercial culture by Mr. D. Hill. It is similar and closely related to the White Spruce. The foliage varies from green to a bluish tint. While it is a native of the Black Hills of South Dakota, it is entirely satisfactory north of a line from St. Louis to Philadelphia.

			Each	10
1 to 1 ½ feet	xx.....	B&B	\$2 00	\$17 50
2 to 3 feet	xxx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
4 to 5 feet	xxx.....	B&B	8 50	80 00
5 to 6 feet	xxxx.....	B&B	14 00	

Hill's Norway Spruce

(*Picea excelsa*)

For many years Norway Spruce has been highly appreciated because of its rapid growth, its thriftiness, and its heavy masses of deep green foliage—in fact, one seldom finds a bare branch. Some of the finest old hedges are of Norway Spruce, as the trees can readily be pruned to any desired height. On farms and around homes all over the country, Norway Spruce windbreaks are giving substantial protection to stock and buildings.

Norway Spruce is a tall, picturesque, and hardy tree, graceful in all its lines, and well adapted to planting over a wide range of territory. The spreading and drooping branches add a picturesque touch to the landscape. Cones, which are 5 to 7 inches long and light brown in color, are carried at the tips of the branches.

As the Norway Spruce prevails over a wide range of European territory, there are many sources from which to obtain seed. Careful experiments and close study for many years have proved to us that seed from the higher elevation in the Swiss Alps insures a superior type of Norway Spruce for America—therefore we use this seed exclusively.

			Each	10
1 to 1 ½ feet	xx.....	B&B	\$1 25	\$10 00
1 ½ to 2 feet	xx.....	B&B	1 75	15 00
2 to 3 feet	xx.....	B&B	2 00	17 50
2 to 3 feet	xxx.....	B&B	2 25	20 00
6 to 7 feet	xxxx.....	B&B	15 00	

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Norway Spruce—the time-honored Christmas Tree



In plantings of this kind such trees as Junipers, Dwarf Pines, Yews, and Arborvitae are appropriate. The taller trees for background are Douglas Fir, Blue Spruce, Austrian and White Pine

American White Spruce (*Picea alba*)

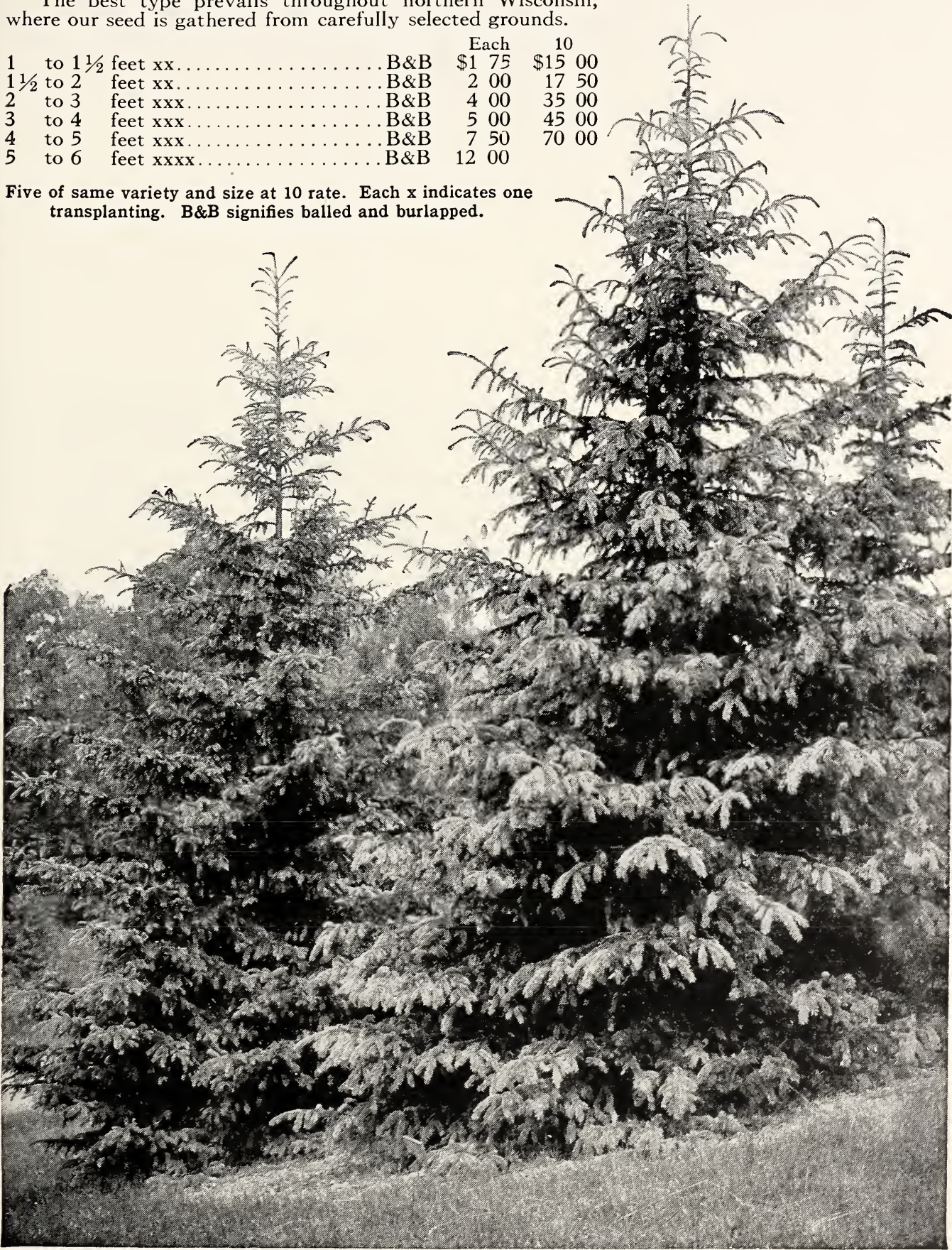
White Spruce is especially suitable for tall backgrounds, shelters, windbreaks, and tall screens. When it is desired to develop single specimens, they should be allowed 12 to 15 feet for full spread of the branches. It is fairly rapid in growth, with light green foliage, slightly tinged with blue.

Described by Bailey, the eminent horticulturist, as: "A native of the northern parts of America and justly thought to be one of our best Evergreens. A compact and upright grower of great longevity. Trees over fifty years old remain well branched at bottom, retain their pyramidal form and annually make an upward growth. It will grow on a great variety of soils, bear crowding well and also stand severe trimming. Being a native of cold climates it grows most successfully when planted north of a line from Philadelphia to St. Louis."

The best type prevails throughout northern Wisconsin, where our seed is gathered from carefully selected grounds.

			Each	10
1	to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$1 75	\$15 00
1½	to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	2 00	17 50
2	to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 00	35 00
3	to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	5 00	45 00
4	to 5 feet xxx.....	B&B	7 50	70 00
5	to 6 feet xxxx.....	B&B	12 00	

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



White Spruce (*Picea alba*) retains its graceful drooping habit for years

Peabody's Golden Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis lutea*)

Improved Selected Strain

A distinct golden type, which we have improved by closer selection, propagating only the brightest golden color, producing plants of exceptional merit. Rather slender in habit, reaching 12 to 15 feet high with a diameter of 2 to 2½ feet. Such an abundance of golden color is seldom borne upon a single tree. Like all Arborvitae it can be trimmed and maintained at any size wanted. Should be used sparingly for best effects and in combination with other trees.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$3 00	\$27 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	3 50	32 50

Siberian Arborvitae

(*Thuja occidentalis Wareana*)

Dark Green; Conical

Matures at 6 to 8 feet in height. Conical in outline, and covered with dark green foliage which is somewhat different from American Arborvitae being much heavier and deeply crested. The branches are short and stiff. It is much used for foundation planting and frequently for hedges. Originated in the famous royal gardens of England, but named Siberian because of its rugged constitution. A symmetrical, compact grower, very long lived.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	\$1 75	\$15 00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 75	45 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	6 25	60 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Siberian Arborvitae (*Thuja occidentalis Wareana*)

Thuya occidentalis globosa

A valuable new variety, fully tested. Round, bushy, and compact; good green color. Very hardy. On account of its many new qualities it is becoming one of the most popular globe forms of Arborvitæ. This variety is smaller and finer in every respect than most globe forms, branchlets being about 3 inches long by 2 inches across, the whole forming a small, compact ball.

	Each	10
15 by 15 inches xxx.....	B&B	\$4 25 \$40 00

Thuya occidentalis umbraculifera

Branches ascending; branchlets twisted and slightly decumbent, the branchlet sprays being about 6 by 2 inches. Foliage thin, fine, and dark green. The whole forms a low bush, narrow at the base with a wide cushion shape. Head raised in the center, not unlike an umbrella, the original plant now being about 2 feet 6 inches high, by 3 feet across at top. It is of European origin.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$2 00 \$17 50

Parsons' Compact Arborvitæ

(*Thuya occidentalis compacta*)

There is considerable mixture in this variety throughout the country, but we continue to confine our propagation to the true Parsons form. It is of slow growth, broad, compact and very hardy with charming oval form. Possibly the best known of the dwarf forms. Ultimate growth about 5 feet in diameter, each branchlet being about 3 inches long by 4 inches across.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$1 75 \$15 00

Thuya occidentalis Rosenthalli

Broad, symmetrical pyramid; rich dark green. This variety, on account of its bright winter color, is one of the best of all forms of Pyramidal Arborvitæ. It is as yet a variety little known among planters but one that is well liked wherever it has been tried.

	Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$4 50 \$40 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
 B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Dwarf Junipers, Arborvitæ, and Spruce emphasize the unusual design of this entrance.

Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ

(*Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis*)

Narrow, Compact Habit

Pyramidal, narrow, compact habit. In habit of growth, Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ is close, compact, and regular, extremely narrow and pyramidal. Specimens 20 feet high seldom measure over 2 feet in diameter at the base; on this account it is ideal for formal gardens and similar uses. Requiring but little space, it is well suited for foundation plantings, or to give accent to the entrance. Few evergreens are as useful for winter window-boxes and tubbing. The attractive dark green color is retained all winter, a feature of great importance where fresh green winter effects are needed. It has given wonderful satisfaction in the eastern States and even in the Pacific Coast States; it has also been used as far north as Minnesota and with entire approval.

The habit and color of Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ are so excellent that it has been reproduced on the opposite page in all the soft tints and tones.

During our long experience as Evergreen growers, we have observed and carefully studied many types of Pyramidal Arborvitæ under all conditions of soil and climate. We offer this improved strain with full assurance that it marks a decided improvement and is well worthy of your attention.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	\$3 25	\$30 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 25	40 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....	B&B	7 00	65 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Low-growing Evergreens have been extended along each side of a curved entrance path, a departure from the usual style of entrance planting, but certainly a harmonious arrangement



Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ—Narrow, columnar, deep green



AMERICAN ARBOR VITAE
The leading Evergreen
hedge plant. Equally
attractive as a specimen



American Arborvitae (*Thuya occidentalis*)

"White Cedar"

Trees of this genus are of ancient origin, representatives of *Thuya occidentalis* having existed throughout the northern hemisphere in early periods of the earth's history. Its introduction into American gardens took place at the beginning of landscape development in America. It was probably the first American coniferous tree cultivated in Great Britain, having been introduced prior to 1597, in which year it was mentioned by Gerrard in his "Historie of Plants."

The American Arborvitae is the mother tree from which upward of fifty distinct types have been developed, varying in color from deep green to bright golden and ranging in size from little dwarfs to tall pyramidal specimens. The native forests of Arborvitae have long been of great commercial value for timber, producing tall, straight trunks much used for telegraph poles.

The Arborvitae is very hardy and dependable in almost any situation. A moist location is preferred. Stands trimming well, and for this reason is widely used for hedge purposes. Complete information regarding hedges will be found on page 60. The rate of growth and ultimate height depend largely upon conditions. It usually grows bushy at the bottom and tapering toward the top. Foliage is very soft and flexible and of fine deep green color. Covering such a wide range in its native growths, trees from some sections are open-growing and undesirable, but we are careful to obtain our seed from certain sections of northern Wisconsin, producing stock of absolute hardness, good green color, and compact habit of growth.

		Each	10
1½ to 2 feet xx	B&B	\$1 50	\$12 50
2 to 3 feet xxx	B&B	2 75	25 00
3 to 4 feet xxx	B&B	3 75	35 00
4 to 5 feet xxx	B&B	6 50	60 00
8 to 9 feet xxxxx	B&B	30 00	
9 to 10 feet xxxxx	B&B	40 00	

American Arborvitae, Globes

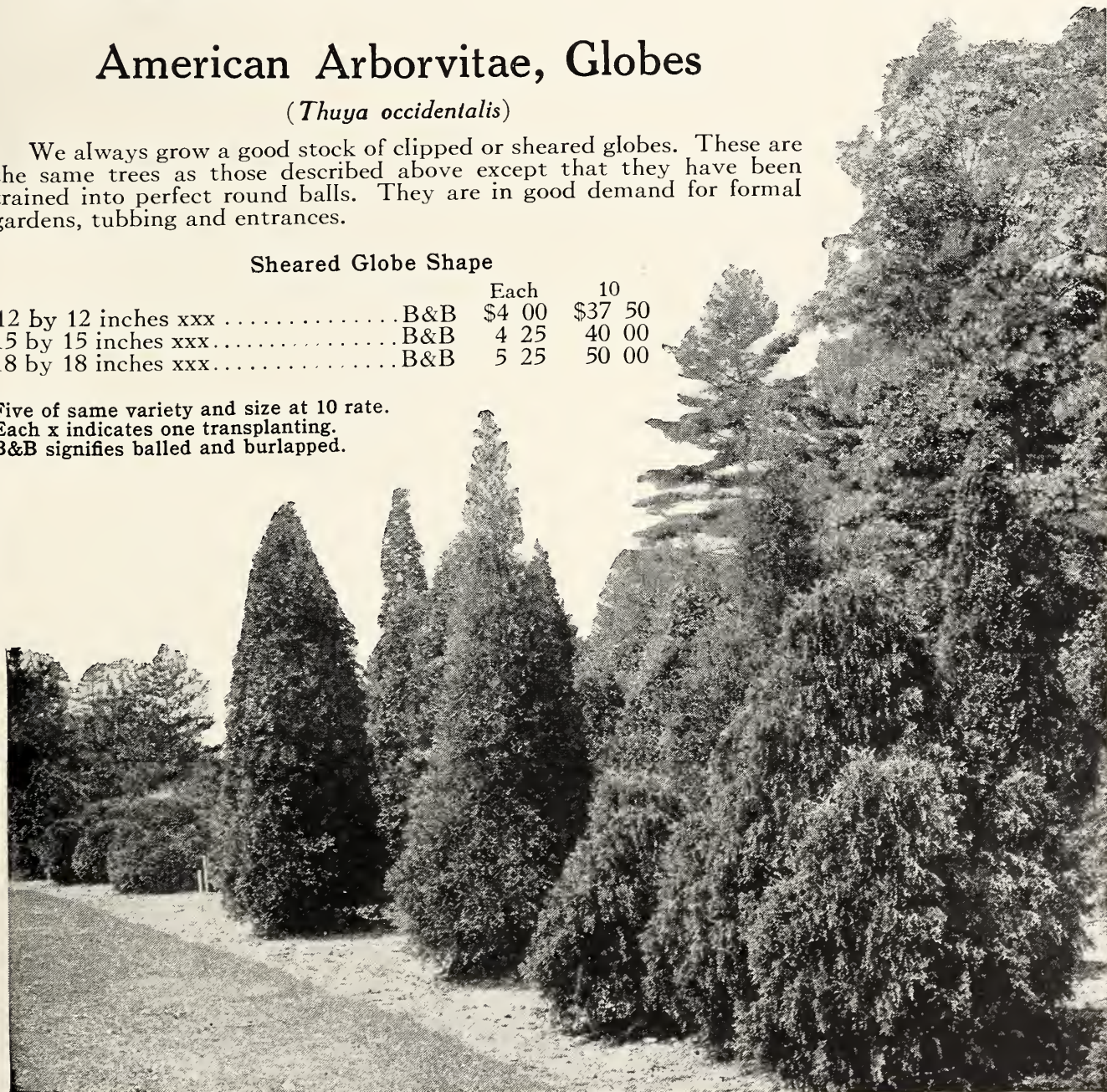
(*Thuya occidentalis*)

We always grow a good stock of clipped or sheared globes. These are the same trees as those described above except that they have been trained into perfect round balls. They are in good demand for formal gardens, tubbing and entrances.

Sheared Globe Shape

		Each	10
12 by 12 inches xxx	B&B	\$4 00	\$37 50
15 by 15 inches xxx	B&B	4 25	40 00
18 by 18 inches xxx	B&B	5 25	50 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate.
Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Few Evergreens cover such a broad field of usefulness as do the Arborvitæ. In all parts of the country they add their charm to landscape work and home plantings



Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ, one of the best natural globe varieties

Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ

(*Thuja occidentalis Woodwardii*)

Without doubt, one of the best globe-formed Arborvitæ in our list. It maintains the natural globe shape without trimming and under good conditions will reach 3 feet in height and diameter. It is especially fine for low borders, for foundation groups, for tubs, or for urns. The variety was originated and introduced by Mr. Manning, proprietor of the Reading Nurseries, Reading, Mass., and named after his son, J. Woodward Manning. A few plants presented to Mr. Hill, by the introducer, shortly before his death, form the basis of our stock. Therefore we can justly say that all trees are from the true strain.

The propagation of Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ has been carried on under the favorable conditions that surround the production of all of Hill's Evergreens, and which tend to make our Evergreens stand-ard among all producers.

	Each	10
10 to 12 inches xx.....B&B	\$2 25	\$20 00

Douglas Golden Arborvitæ

(*Thuja occidentalis Douglasii aurea*)

A really valuable golden form originated by Robert H. Douglas. A good golden color, not so bright as Peabody's, but a superior grower, forming a broad, bushy, heavy specimen. Its unusual bright golden color adds contrast and a novel touch when planted with other Evergreens. Can be easily sheared and kept at any height or form desired. Like all bright-colored Evergreens, this tree should be used with a background of good dark green varieties.

	Each	10
1 ½ to 2 feet xxx.....B&B	\$3 25	\$30 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....B&B	3 75	35 00
3 to 4 feet xxx.....B&B	5 50	50 00

Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ

(*Thuja occidentalis Douglasii pyramidalis*)

Its foliage is feathery, somewhat crested, and of a good dark green color. In habit the tree is pyramidal, resembling the well-known Pyramidal Arborvitæ. It grows 12 to 15 feet in height, and can be used to good advantage for sentinels or for any formal effects.

	Each	10
1 ½ to 2 feet xx.....B&B	\$1 75	\$15 00
1 ½ to 2 feet xxx.....B&B	3 25	30 00
2 to 3 feet xxx.....B&B	4 00	35 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



Large American Arborvitæ, Hill's Dwarf Mountain Pines, pretty Juniper canadensis, and prim little Globe Arborvitæ combine into a beautiful, interesting foundation border



Such trees become a permanent part of the home environment—as much cherished as the home itself

The Yews *(Taxus)*

In the Old World the Yew tree is a tradition, with a history interwoven with the growth of civilization. The Fortingal Yew, in England, 56 feet in circumference, proved by the rings of its stump that it had lived almost 3,000 years. Many interesting books have been written on the history of this one genus of trees. Not all varieties of Yew will stand the rigors of our climate, but the three selected types described on this page are among the best for American gardens.

American Yew *(Taxus canadensis)*

Sometimes Called Canadian Yew

A valuable, hardy, dwarf evergreen, seldom growing more than 2 to 3 feet above the ground. The drooping branches are densely clothed with dark green foliage which assumes a reddish tint in winter, thus making the plant a conspicuous object in landscape. In autumn the branches are loaded with scarlet-colored berries. The variety thrives well in shade and can be trimmed to any desirable shape.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$4 50	\$40 00

Japanese Yew *(Taxus cuspidata)*

A distinctly valuable variety growing from 40 to 50 feet high, but under cultivation it may be somewhat smaller. A report from the Arnold Arboretum states that "this Yew is the most valuable plant which Japan has furnished our northern states." The Japanese Yew has been cultivated throughout Japan from time immemorial, and was introduced into America many years ago; it at once took its place as one of the most noteworthy and valuable Evergreens in cultivation. In growth it is close, upright, and compact, with dark green foliage and brilliant scarlet fruits. It has successfully withstood extremes of heat and cold in America and is reported to be perfectly hardy in Minneapolis, Minn. The seed from which we grow our plants is secured from a high, cold altitude of northern Japan.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$5 25	\$50 00
1½ to 2 feet xxxx.....	B&B	6 25	60 00

Dwarf Japanese Yew *(Taxus cuspidata brevifolia)*

Similar to *T. cuspidata*, but is dwarfish and compact in habit of growth, which is irregular and picturesque in outline; ultimately the plant may become 3 to 4 feet high, and 5 feet or more in width. The branches are covered with little bunches of black-green foliage which retains the rich color entirely throughout the winter, thus adding to its many other points of superiority and making it one of the most valuable Yews. In 1915, Prof. C. S. Sargent, director of the Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., visited our nurseries and was greatly impressed with the fine appearance of our stock of this valuable variety. He referred specifically to its absolute hardiness and adaptability to all American conditions, and said that he believed that it would become one of the most popular Yews. The illustration of Japanese Yew on opposite page is worthy of careful study, as it pictures this most excellent variety in its natural loveliness.

		Each	10
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	\$6 25	\$60 00
1½ to 2 feet xxxx.....	B&B	8 00	75 00
2 to 2½ feet xxxx.....	B&B	10 00	90 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



American Yew *(Taxus canadensis)*. Don't forget the Yew for a shady corner—it will do well there



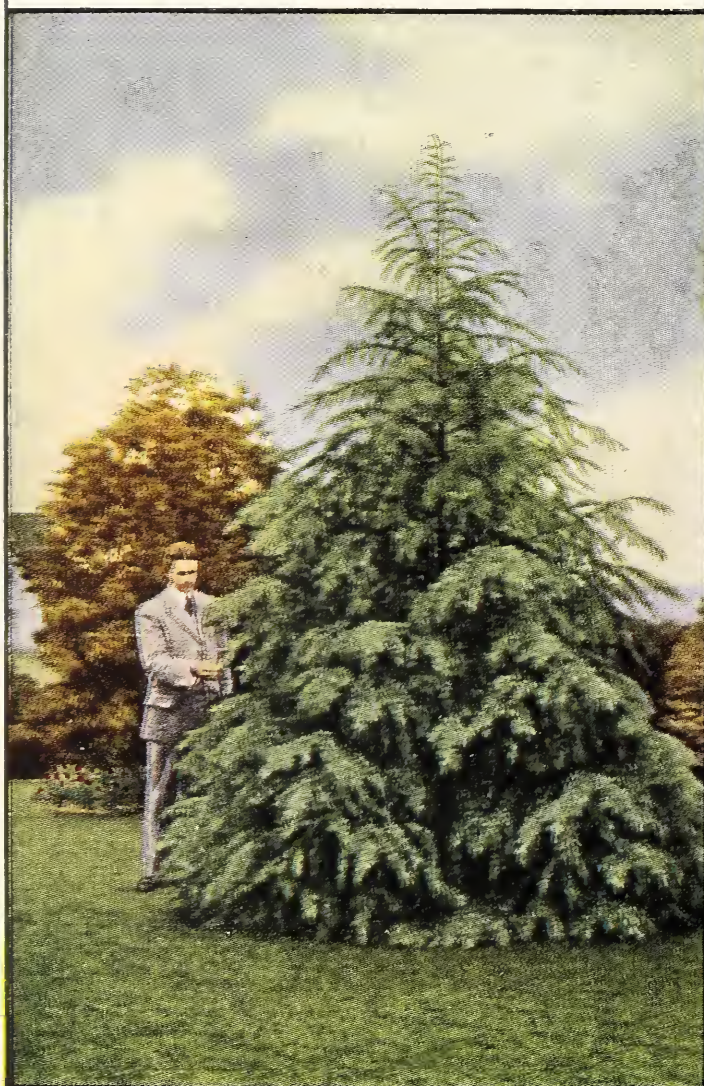
An irregular and picturesque outline, a rich dark green color, and a dwarf compact habit separate the Dwarf Japanese Yew from others of the family. It is absolutely hardy and adapted to all conditions of landscape work



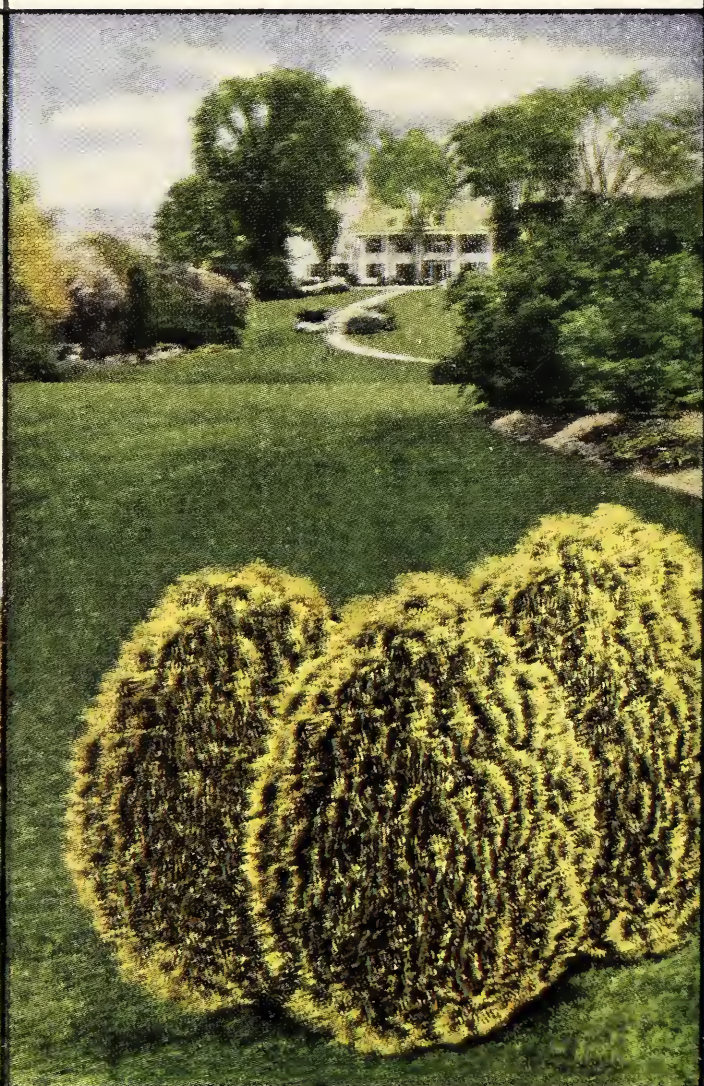
Cupressus Lawsoniana



Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis



Cedrus Deodara



Biota orientalis aurea nana

Leading Evergreens for Less Severe Climates

Out of the many hundreds of varieties of Evergreens cultivated in various countries and in our own country, there are, of course, those not able to withstand the winters in the colder sections of the United States. Trees shown on this page include varieties well known and widely used in the Southern States, Pacific Coast States and some sections near the Atlantic Coast. On account of their more or less tender nature we are able to grow them here in the nursery only in the smaller grades such as are usually bought by nurserymen to line out and grow on into salable sizes. To anyone interested in small plants around 6 to 8 inches in height, we will be glad to quote prices on request. We can also give you the names of leading nursery firms in your locality where you can obtain sizable plants. We give here only descriptions and show on opposite page some of the best-known and popular varieties in color.

Chinese Arborvitæ (*Biota orientalis*)

The familiar Arborvitæ of the South. Upright, parallel branches; beautiful green color. The seedling type.

Biota orientalis aurea conspicua

A very narrow shaft of bright golden color. Ideal where a taller growing plant is wanted to brighten up the landscape.

Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ

(*Biota orientalis aurea nana*)

Deep rich golden in color, compact and bushy. Grows 6 to 8 feet high. Color and form shown in color plate on opposite page. The leading *Biota*.

Biota orientalis Bonita

Broad cone-shaped. Beautiful rich green. Rather small and of slow growth.

Biota orientalis compacta

Light green, compact foliage, with round shape and dwarf habit of growth. It is quite similar to *Biota aurea nana*, except that it does not have the golden tip to the foliage.

Biota orientalis elegantissima

This is one of the leading golden varieties. It grows in the form of a pyramid, taller and narrower in shape than the *Biota aurea nana*.

Biota orientalis pyramidalis

Very well-formed, compact, uniform, pyramidal tree. It grows broad at the base and tapers to a point at the top. Deep green in color.

Biota orientalis, Rosedale Hybrid

This has a purplish blue cast in winter, bright green in summer. The foliage is unlike that of other *Biotas*. It is very close growing, foliage very fine and of different texture.

Biota orientalis texana glauca

A new variety of worthy merit. It has soft blue foliage, makes a good strong growth, and forms an upright pyramidal tree.

Himalayan Cedar (*Cedrus Deodara*)

Feathery artistic blue foliage. Considered the most beautiful ornamental Cedar for the Atlantic, Southern and Pacific Coast States. Makes a large specimen of upright pyramidal habit. Shown in natural colors on opposite page.

Japanese Cedar (*Cryptomeria japonica*)

One of the oldest of Japanese trees. Bluish green, short scale-like leaves. *Cryptomerias* are desirable ornamental trees. Some are dwarf, others are tall-growing, with various colors.

Cedar of Lebanon (*Cedrus libani*)

This is a pyramidal grower of dark green color. One of the oldest known trees, being frequently mentioned in Biblical history.

Arizona Cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*)

Foliage beautiful glaucous blue. Handsome pyramidal-growing tree. Native of Arizona.

Sudworth's Silver Cypress

(*Cupressus glabra*)

Somewhat similar to *C. arizonica*. Foliage is glaucous blue-green and bark is smooth without obstruction; dark purple-red in color.

Italian Cypress

(*Cupressus sempervirens pyramidalis*)

This is the familiar, tall, extremely narrow, formal-looking tree seen and admired by tourists in California. Pictured on opposite page.

Lawson's Cypress (*Cupressus Lawsoniana*)

This beautiful, pyramidal, symmetrical tree is shown in color plate opposite. Several types of Lawson's Cypress are obtainable in nurseries, the leading one being *C. Lawsoniana Alunii*.

Japanese Cypress (*Retinospora obtusa*)

One of the oldest trees of Japan. The famous miniature trees often seen in florists' shops are largely of this species. Has horizontal, fern-like branches, slightly drooping.

Pea-fruited Cypress (*Retinospora pisifera*)

Japanese Evergreen from which there are a large number of forms, some being golden, others with distinct foliage formations.

Plume-like or Green Retinospora

(*Retinospora plumosa*)

Small, dense tree of conical outline. Foliage bright green; plume-like branches.

Golden-plumed Cypress

(*Retinospora plumosa aurea*)

Held highly sacred in the Orient. New growth is rich golden hue, changing to green with age.

Bald Cypress (*Taxodium distichum*)

A tall tree of narrow habit with feathery foliage. Loses its leaves in winter. Grows naturally in or near the water. Foliage of soft green, light and airy fading and falling in autumn in tones of beautiful yellow and orange.

Spreading English Yew (*Taxus repandens*)

Dwarf; excellent for edging, grouping, or covering banks. Foliage lustrous green.

Select Your Evergreens from This Page

For the convenience of those not so familiar with Evergreens in their different habits, we have divided the important varieties into groups: Very Dwarf, Dwarf, Medium, and Tall.

Trailing, Creeping, or Very Dwarf

Fine for Rockeries, Borders, Edging, or Ground-Covers. All prostrate or creeping forms, 1 to 2 feet high at maturity, spread 8 to 15 feet in diameter.

Juniperus canadensis.....	Page 18	Juniperus horizontalis.....	Page 16
Juniperus canadensis aurea.....	18	Juniperus virginialis globosa.....	28
Japanese Trailing Juniper.....	16	Juniperus globosa aurea.....	28
Juniperus Sargentii.....	16	Parsons' Compact Arborvitæ.....	45
Hill's Waukegan Juniper.....	22	Thuya occidentalis umbraculifera.....	45

Dwarf or Low-Growing Varieties

Excellent for Foundation Plantings, Low Groups, Terraces, and Conifer Beds. Splendid where permanent effects are wanted without obstructing the view. Average height, 4 to 6 feet at maturity.

Chinese Juniper.....	Page 17	Dwarf Japanese Yew.....	Page 52
Pfitzer's Juniper.....	20	Thuya occidentalis (Globes).....	49
Greek Juniper.....	16	Douglas Golden Arborvitæ.....	50
Savin Juniper.....	25	Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ.....	44
Juniperus pyramidaformia Hillii.....	17	Thuya occidentalis Rosenthalli.....	45
Hill's Mugho Pine.....	30	Siberian Arborvitæ.....	44
Japanese Table Pine.....	36	Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ.....	50
American Yew.....	52		

Medium-Height Varieties

Excellent for borders to add contrast to flowering shrubs. Fine for corners to give accent and add height to plantings of creeping or low-growing Evergreens. Good for sentinels or markers at each side of entrance steps, windows, or in garden. Average height, 8 to 15 feet at maturity.

Balsam Fir.....	Page 6	Hill's Silver Juniper.....	Page 9
Hemlock.....	11	Swiss Stone Pine.....	33
Juniperus Cannarti.....	27	Colorado Blue Pine.....	34
Lee's Golden Juniper.....	27	Japanese Yew.....	52
Juniperus glauca.....	15	American Arborvitæ.....	49
Hill's Pyramidal Juniper.....	17	Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.....	50
Juniperus Schottii.....	15	Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ.....	46

Tall-Growing Varieties

For planting in Masses, Heavy Screens, Windbreaks, or High Hedges; Small Groups to frame a vista; Single Specimens where an imposing specimen is wanted to carry out some special effect. Average height, 30 to 60 feet at maturity.

Concolor Fir.....	Page 6	Colorado Blue Spruce.....	Page 39
Douglas Fir.....	6	Austrian Pine.....	34
Red-Cedar.....	12	Jack Pine.....	34
White Spruce.....	43	Ponderosa Pine.....	33
Black Hills Spruce.....	41	White Pine.....	36
Norway Spruce.....	41	Scotch Pine.....	36
Koster's Blue Spruce.....	39		



The owner of the bed of Evergreens shown here used to spend half the price of the Evergreens each year in bedding plants and perennials—now he avoids replacing and expensive upkeep and enjoys the year round beauty of Evergreens



These grotesque and novel shapes (styled Topiary Work) in Evergreens were trained in the Italian garden on the Hunnewell estate, Wellesley, Mass.



"There are delights," says a writer of ancient times, "that will fetch the world around from sun to sun, and rock the tedious year as in a delightful dream." One best of these delights is found in a garden

Evergreen Windbreaks

The comforting influence of an Evergreen windbreak can scarcely be realized unless you have stepped behind a row of sturdy Evergreens on a blustering winter's day. In farming sections, especially in the prairie states, the Evergreen windbreak has long been recognized as an important factor in protecting the home, stock and buildings. We have a special catalogue with many suggestions and illustrations in regard to Evergreen windbreaks. Should you be unable to reach a decision in regard to your windbreak needs from information contained here, we will gladly send you a copy of our special Windbreak Catalogue on request.

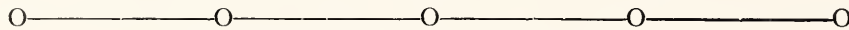
If you are interested in farm property you will find an Evergreen windbreak a wonderful investment. We have in our files letters from farm owners all over the country testifying they have received one to five thousand dollars more for their farms when planted with Hill's Evergreen Windbreaks.

Any farm or home exposed to winds will find Evergreen windbreaks a remarkable source of comfort.

How to Build Evergreen Windbreaks

There are three best ways to build an Evergreen windbreak. The same results are accomplished with each method; the only difference is in the time it takes. You will not be disappointed in any of these planting arrangements. Just look over the plans submitted and choose the plan best suited to your needs.

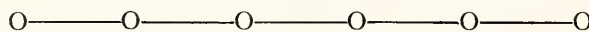
PLAN No. 1. Plant 10 feet apart



Results in Only Six Years' Time

A popular and economical plan is to space the trees 10 feet apart in a single row, which gives a windbreak in six years' time. This spacing gives the correct amount of room for the trees to develop. At the end of six years the branches will touch, and no thinning will ever be required. On this basis figure 100 trees to each 1,000 feet.

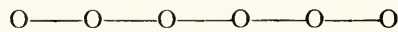
PLAN No. 2. Plant 5 feet apart



Results in Only Four Years' Time

If you desire quicker results, space the trees 5 feet apart in a single row. At the end of five years take out every other tree and plant elsewhere. After this no further thinning will be required. On this basis 100 trees will plant 500 feet.

PLAN No. 3. Plant 2½ feet apart



Results in Two Years' Time

Where almost immediate results are wanted, space the trees in a single row, 2½ feet apart. This gives a windbreak in the shortest possible space of time. At the end of three years take out every other tree, leaving trees 5 feet apart. After four years more, thin trees to 10 feet apart. After this no further thinning will be required. On this basis figure 100 trees to each 250 feet.



Evergreens give protection in winter, the time when it is most needed



A farm home before it was given the protection of a Hill's Evergreen Windbreak—at the whim of the blizzard winds, bleak, "cold as an abandoned barn"

Prices of Windbreak Evergreens

Norway Spruce (*Picea excelsa*)

	25	50	75	100
1 to 1½ feet xx (Not balled).....	\$9 50	\$18 50	\$26 00	\$35 00
1 to 1½ feet xx B&B (Selected).....	25 00	45 00	60 00	75 00
1½ to 2 feet xx (Not balled).....	13 25	26 00	38 25	50 00
1½ to 2 feet xx B&B (Selected).....	31 25	57 50	75 00	90 00

Scotch Pine (*Pinus sylvestris*)

1 to 1½ feet xx (Not balled).....	\$9 50	\$18 50	\$26 00	\$35 00
1 to 1½ feet xx B&B (Selected).....	25 00	45 00	60 00	75 00

Red-Cedar (*Juniperus virginiana*)

1 to 1½ feet xx (Not balled).....	\$13 25	\$26 00	\$38 25	\$50 00
1 to 1½ feet xx B&B (Selected).....	31 25	57 50	75 00	90 00

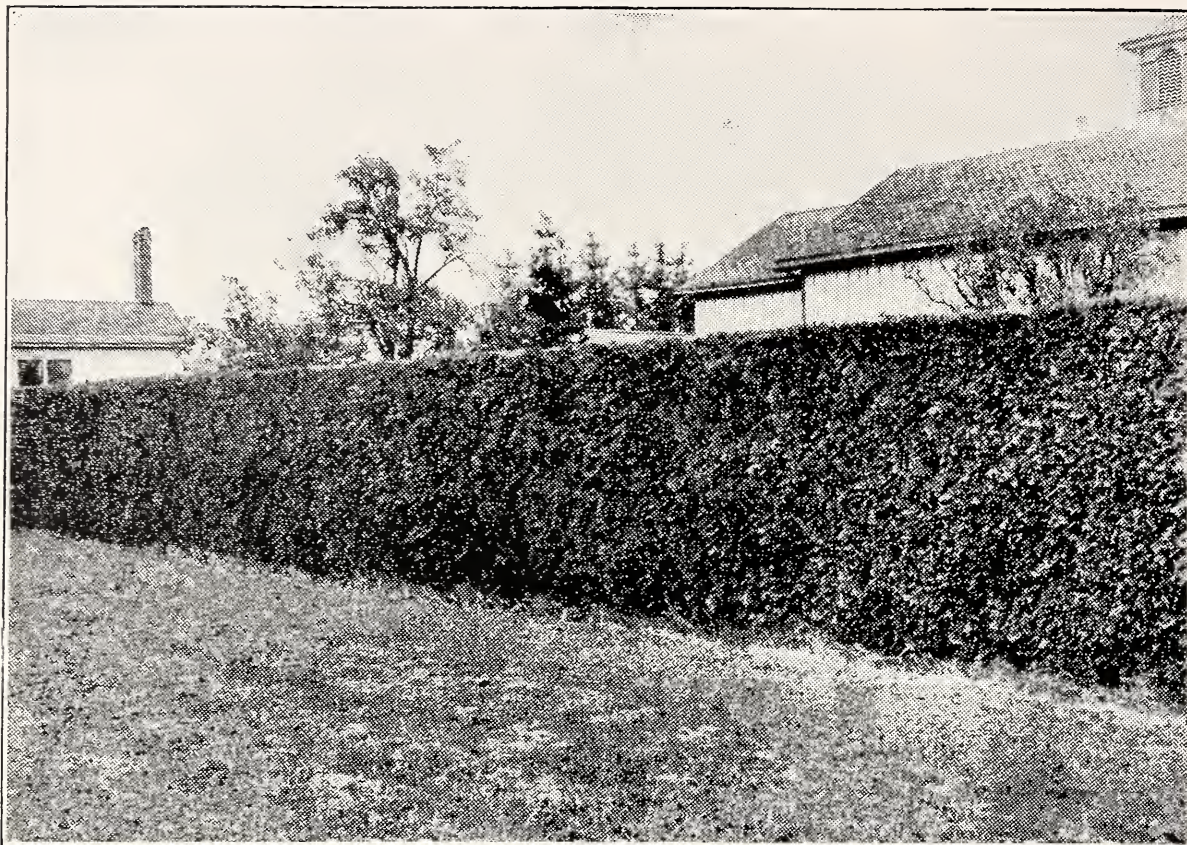
White Pine (*Pinus Strobus*)

1 to 1½ feet xx (Not balled).....	\$9 50	\$18 50	\$26 00	\$35 00
1 to 1½ feet xx B&B (Selected).....	25 00	45 00	60 00	75 00

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped



The same farm home after given the blanket-like protection of a Hill's Evergreen Windbreak—warm, free from sweep of wind, worth hundreds of dollars more to owner or buyer



Evergreen Hedges serve a practical as well as ornamental value. They make a barrier equal to a tight wire fence, demand no care except pruning, and are always beautiful

Hill's Evergreen Hedges

Attractive, Durable, Inexpensive

The wide variety of uses an Evergreen Hedge will serve on your grounds is almost without end and the various shapes and sizes into which it may be trimmed makes it possible to grow a hedge in almost any situation. It will be found that an Evergreen Hedge is just as effective in keeping out intruders as a fence; the branches soon form an almost impenetrable barrier.

Varieties to Use

Evergreens with soft, flexible foliage make the best hedges. The American Arborvitæ, Hemlock, and Red-Cedar are the most satisfactory varieties. Arborvitæ Hedges are shown on this page and on page 61, Hemlock Hedge on page 11. The picture on page 57 shows how easily the Red-Cedar can be trimmed into any shape or size wanted.

Planting and Cultural Care

Smaller-sized trees, 1 to 3 feet, such as those offered below, ought to be planted about 1 foot apart. Such an arrangement provides plenty of room for development and still gives the hedge a compact appearance right from the start. In trimming the hedge, the item of first importance is to see that the bottom part has access to air and sunlight. In other words, trim in an oval shape or in some manner so that the bottom of the hedge is wider and tapers toward the top.

Prices

			25	50	75	100
American Arborvitæ						
10	to 12	inches xx.....	\$8 25	\$16 00	\$23 25	\$30 00
12	to 18	inches xx.....	9 50	18 50	26 00	35 00
1½	to 2	feet xx.....B&B	31 25	57 50	75 00	90 00
Red-Cedar						
1	to 1½	feet xx.....	13 25	26 00	38 25	50 00
1	to 1½	feet xx.....B&B	31 25	57 50	75 00	90 00
18	to 24	inches xx.....	17 00	33 50	49 50	65 00
1½	to 2	feet xx.....B&B	37 50	67 50	93 75	115 00
Hemlock						
10	to 12	inches xx.....	9 50	18 50	26 00	35 00
12	to 18	inches xx.....	13 25	26 00	38 25	50 00
1	to 1½	feet xx.....B&B	31 25	57 50	75 00	90 00
1½	to 2	feet xx.....B&B	37 50	67 50	93 75	115 00

Each x indicates one transplanting. B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



The great value of American Arborvitæ lies in the dense, impenetrable growth, its excellent green color and ready response to shearing.
Such a hedge can be grown in only a few seasons with American Arborvitæ

Hill's Dwarf Evergreens

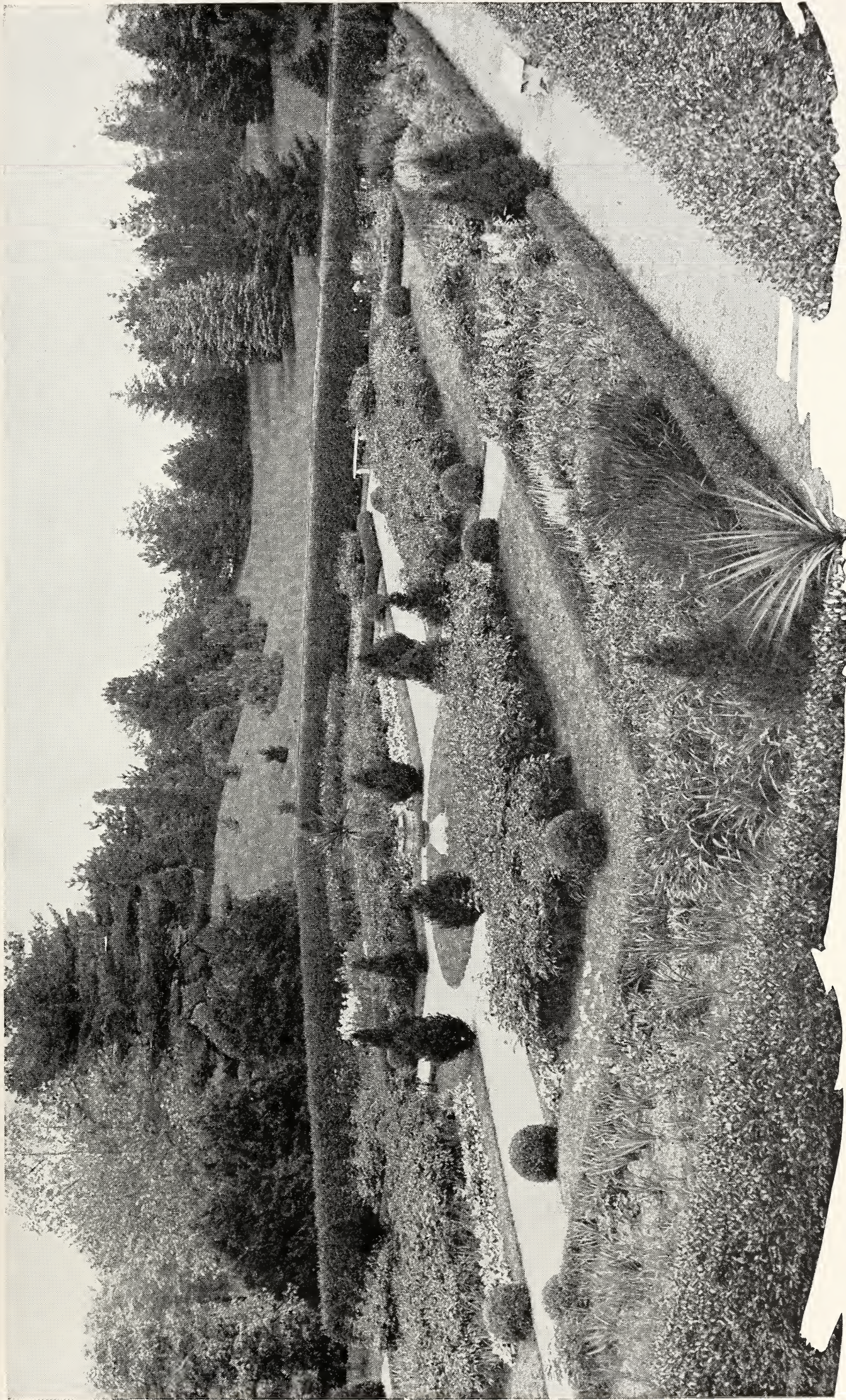
Distinctive Varieties for Japanese Gardens, Rock-Gardens, Foundations, Terraces, Etc.

		Each	10
<i>Juniperus canadensis</i> (<i>J. communis depressa</i>)			
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	\$2 75	\$25 00
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	3 25	30 00
<i>Juniperus canadensis aurea</i> (<i>J. communis depressa aurea</i>)			
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	4 25	40 00
<i>Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana</i> . Pfitzeriana Juniper.			
1½ to 2 feet xx.....	B&B	3 00	27 50
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
2 to 2½ feet xxxx.....	B&B	8 50	80 00
<i>Juniperus chinensis procumbens</i> . Japanese Trailing Juniper.			
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	5 50	50 00
<i>Juniperus chinensis Sargentii</i> . (Blue.)			
1 to 1½ feet xx.....	B&B	4 25	40 00
<i>Juniperus Sabina</i> . Savin Juniper.			
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	5 00	47 50
<i>Juniperus Sabina horizontalis</i>			
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	5 25	50 00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	7 00	65 00
Hill's Waukegan Juniper (<i>Juniperus Sabina prostrata</i>)			
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	5 00	47 50
<i>Juniperus virginialis globosa</i> . (Light green.)			
15 by 15 inches xxx.....	B&B	5 75	55 00
<i>Juniperus virginialis globosa aurea</i> . (Golden.)			
12 by 15 inches xxx.....	B&B	4 75	45 00
Hill's Mugho Pine (<i>Pinus Mugho compacta</i>)			
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	3 25	30 00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	4 25	40 00
2 to 2½ feet xxx.....	B&B	5 75	50 00
<i>Pinus Tanyosha globosa</i> . Japanese Table Pine.			
3 by 3 feet xxxx.....	B&B	15 00	140 00
<i>Taxus cuspidata</i> . Japanese Yew.			
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	5 25	50 00
1½ to 2 feet xxx.....	B&B	6 25	60 00
<i>Taxus cuspidata brevifolia</i> . Dwarf Japanese Yew.			
1 to 1½ feet xxx.....	B&B	6 25	60 00
1½ to 2 feet xxxx.....	B&B	8 00	75 00
2 to 2½ feet xxxx.....	B&B	10 00	90 00
<i>Thuja occidentalis</i> . (Sheared globes.)			
15 by 15 inches xxx.....	B&B	4 25	40 00
<i>Thuja occidentalis compacta</i> . Parsons' Compact Arborvitæ.			
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	1 75	15 00
<i>Thuja occidentalis Woodwardii</i> . Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ.			
10 to 12 inches xx.....	B&B	2 25	20 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.
B&B signifies balled and burlapped.



A section of a field of Hill's Mugho Pine, one of the best low Evergreens



Formal gardens are always at their best when evergreens in variety are used freely. Without the background of Spruces and Pines and Junipers, the protecting hedge of Hemlock, and the specimen evergreens that guard the pathways, this garden would be mediocre indeed

Small Evergreens for Transplanting



This is the second stage in the growth of Hill's Evergreens. When two years old the trees are planted in beds in rows where they remain two years. Trees in this picture are four years old. See trees listed as once transplanted on opposite page.



This field shows the third stage of development of Hill's Evergreens. Such trees are twice transplanted, six years old. See opposite page for list of varieties and prices on twice transplanted Evergreens.

Small Evergreens for Transplanting

Customers having extensive grounds to develop will be interested in these small trees to plant out into rows and grow on. These sizes are not recommended for immediate use. Cultural directions with each shipment.

Hill's Evergreen Seedlings

	Inch	100	1,000
Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir.....	2-4	\$9 00	\$80 00
Abies concolor. Concolor Fir.....	4-6	10 00	90 00
Abies Douglasii. Douglas Fir. Colorado seed.....	4-6	9 00	80 00
Biota orientalis. Chinese Arborvitæ.....	4-6	3 00	25 00
Juniperus communis. English Juniper.....	6-8	7 00	60 00
Juniperus canadensis (<i>J. communis depressa</i>).....	6-8	14 00	130 00
Larix europæa. European Larch.....	8-10	4 00	30 00
Picea alba. White Spruce.....	4-6	8 00	70 00
Picea canadensis. Black Hills Spruce.....	4-6	11 00	100 00
Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.....	4-6	3 00	25 00
Picea pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce.....	4-6	11 00	100 00
Pinus nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine.....	4-6	6 00	50 00
Pinus Banksiana. Jack Pine.....	6-8	4 00	30 00
Pinus ponderosa. Ponderosa Pine.....	4-6	4 00	30 00
Pinus Strobus. White Pine.....	4-6	4 00	30 00
Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.....	4-6	4 00	30 00

Fifty of same variety and size at 100 rate; 500 at the 1,000 rate. Order in bundles of 50.

Hill's Once-Transplanted Evergreens

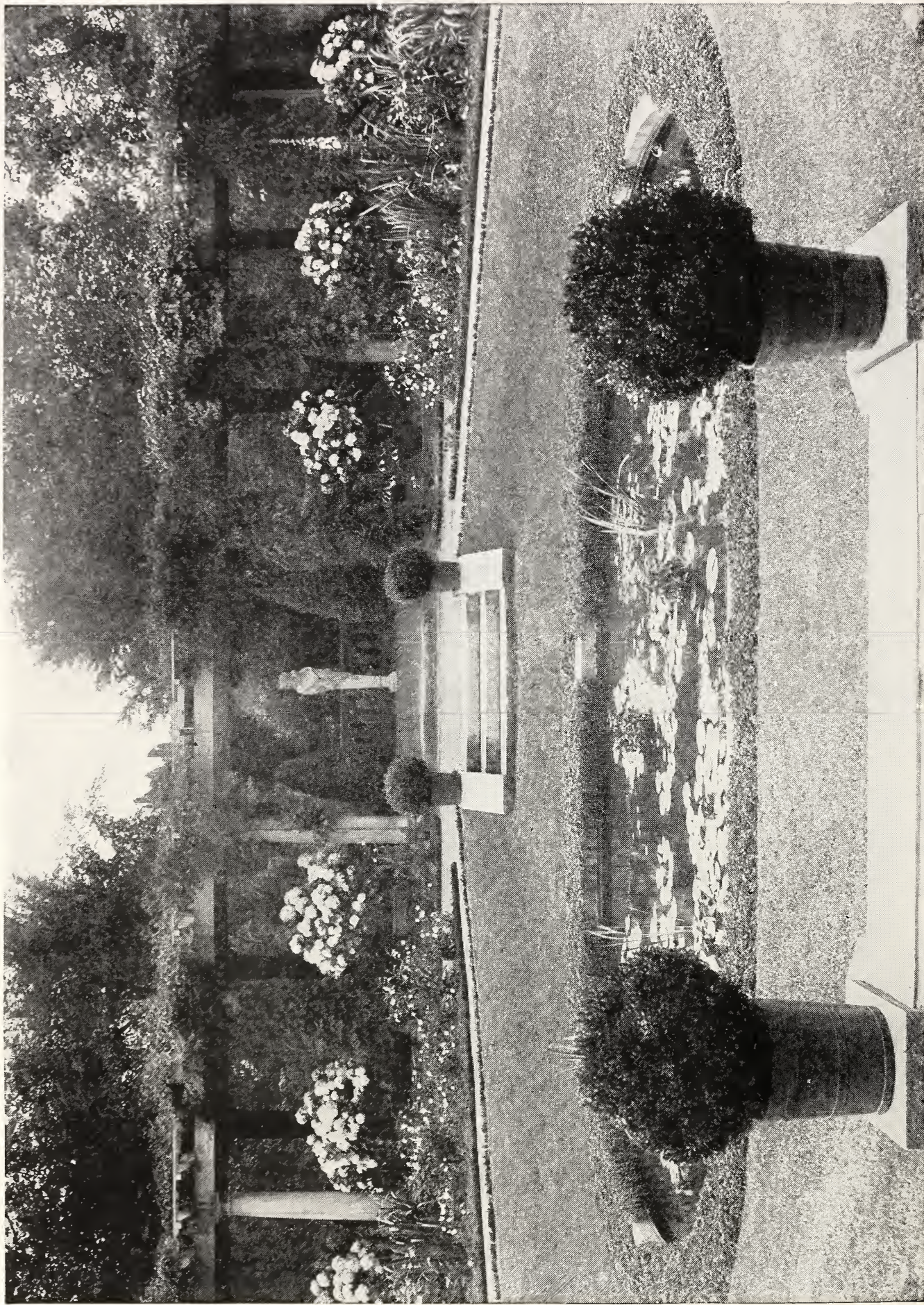
	Inch	100
Abies balsamea. Balsam Fir.....x	4-6	\$18 00
Abies balsamea macrocarpa. Long-neededled Balsam Fir.....x	4-6	17 00
Abies brachyphylla. Nikko Fir.....x	4-6	40 00
Abies concolor. Concolor Fir.....x	6-8	50 00
Abies Douglasii. Douglas Fir. Colorado seed.....x	6-8	24 00
Abies Veitchii. Veitch's Fir.....x	6-8	20 00
Juniperus chinensis Pfitzeriana. Pfitzer's Juniper.....x	6-8	55 00
Juniperus communis hibernica. Irish Juniper.....x	8-10	30 00
Juniperus excelsa stricta. Greek Juniper.....x	6-8	70 00
Juniperus Sabina. Savin Juniper.....x	8-10	55 00
Picea canadensis. Black Hills Spruce.....x	6-8	30 00
Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.....x	8-10	16 00
Picea pungens. Colorado Blue Spruce.....x	6-8	34 00
Pinus nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine.....x	6-8	13 00
Pinus Banksiana. Jack Pine.....x	6-8	16 00
Hill's Mugho Pine (<i>Pinus Mugho compacta</i>).....x	4-6	40 00
Pinus ponderosa. Ponderosa Pine.....x	6-8	12 00
Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.....x	6-8	12 00
Retinospora obtusa. Japanese Cypress.....x	3-6	30 00
Retinospora pisifera. Pea-fruited Cypress.....x	3-6	50 00
Retinospora plumosa. Plume-like or Green Retinospora.....x	6-8	40 00
Retinospora plumosa aurea. Golden-plumed Cypress.....x	6-8	40 00
Taxus canadensis. American Yew.....x	8-10	24 00
Taxus cuspidata. Japanese Yew.....x	6-8	60 00
Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.....x	8-10	17 00
Thuya occidentalis Douglasii aurea. Douglas Golden Arborvitæ.....x	8-10	60 00
Thuya occidentalis Douglasii pyramidalis. Douglas Pyramidal Arborvitæ.....x	8-10	50 00
Thuya occidentalis globosa nova.....x	6-8	50 00
Thuya occidentalis lutea. Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ.....x	8-10	60 00
Hill's Pyramidal Arborvitæ (<i>Thuya occidentalis pyramidalis</i>).....x	8-10	40 00
Thuya occidentalis spicata alba. Hill's White-tipped Arborvitæ.....x	8-10	80 00
Thuya occidentalis umbraculifera.....x	6-8	50 00
Thuya occidentalis Woodwardi. Woodward's Globe Arborvitæ.....x	8-10	50 00
Tsuga canadensis. American Hemlock.....x	6-8	24 00

Twenty-five, 50 or 75 at the 100 rate. Order in bundles of 25.

Hill's Twice-Transplanted Evergreens

	Inch	10	100
Abies concolor. Concolor Fir.....xx	10-12	\$11 00	\$100 00
Abies Douglasii. Douglas Fir. Colorado seed.....xx	10-12	7 00	60 00
Abies (Tsuga) canadensis. Hemlock.....xx	10-12	4 50	35 00
Juniperus virginiana. Red-Cedar.....xx	12-18	6 00	50 00
Picea alba. White Spruce.....xx	10-12	6 00	50 00
Picea excelsa. Norway Spruce.....xx	12-18	4 00	35 00
Pinus austriaca. Austrian Pine.....xx	10-12	5 00	40 00
Pinus Banksiana. Jack Pine.....xx	12-18	5 00	40 00
Hill's Mugho Pine (<i>Pinus Mugho compacta</i>).....xx	8-10	11 00	100 00
Pinus ponderosa. Ponderosa Pine.....xx	12-18	4 00	30 00
Pinus Strobus. White Pine.....xx	12-18	4 50	35 00
Pinus sylvestris. Scotch Pine.....xx	12-18	4 50	35 00
Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.....xx	10-12	4 00	30 00
Thuya occidentalis. American Arborvitæ.....xx	12-18	4 50	35 00

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate; 50 at the 100 rate. Order in bundles of 5.



God gave all men the earth to love, but since our hearts are small,
Ordained for each, one spot should prove beloved over all.

—*Rudyard Kipling*

Evergreen Vines and Ground-Cover

Some of the principal uses of ground-cover are as follows: In rockeries, bordering walks and drives, bordering shrubs and flower-beds, under Evergreen and shrub plantings, in semi-shade or dense shade, or steep terraces, in cemetery plots, for winter window-boxes, among stepping-stones, and many others. We offer only hardy tested sorts listed below.

Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*)

A splendid Evergreen ground-cover with thick, glossy, green foliage, forming a dense mat, making low-growing cover plant. Excellent for edging, underplanting, etc. Does well in dense shade where grass will not grow. Keeps its leaves all winter and is very hardy. Grows 6 to 9 inches tall and spreads along the ground.

	Strong plants		
	25	50	100
6 to 8 inches (transplanted).....	\$4 50	\$8 00	\$15 00

Evonymus radicans vegeta

This is an Evergreen vine that has no rival among all vines, either Evergreen or Deciduous. In late fall and winter it produces an abundance of showy red fruit and yellow pods. By means of aërial rootlets it clings closely to brick or stone walls; soon makes a good covering. The growth is rapid.

	Strong plants			
	10	25	50	100
6 to 8 inches (transplanted).....	\$2 50	\$5 50	\$10 50	\$20 00

Evonymus radicans acuta

Distinguished on account of its sharp-pointed leaves. A very attractive hardy Evergreen vine; our stock is extra choice.

	Strong plants			
	10	25	50	100
6 to 8 inches (transplanted).....	\$2 50	\$5 50	\$10 50	\$20 00



Japanese Spurge (*Pachysandra terminalis*). Stays green all winter and is perfectly hardy.
The plant in the corner is Japanese Barberry



Symphoricarpos vulgaris



Philadelphus coronarius



Berberis Thunbergii



Viburnum Opulus



Philadelphus Virginale



Lonicera Morrowi



Forsythia Fortunei



Symphoricarpos racemosus



Spirea, Anthony Waterer

Hill's Ornamental Flowering Shrubs

To every home-grounds Flowering Shrubs add a full measure of pleasure and increased value as well as beauty and general interest. Usually, shrubs appear to their best advantage when grouped in masses, as a lawn border that curves with the drive or walk, rather than grouping them in the center of the lawn. The varieties here listed include only those that are thoroughly practicable for northern planting, yet the selection is so comprehensive that it will cover a wide range of conditions and requirements.

Amygdalus

A. alba. White-flowering Almond. A native of China and Japan which brought to this country the most marvelous white blooms that are produced so freely as to literally cover the plant. It is one of the best of the early spring-flowering shrubs.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$12.50 for 10.

A. rosea. Pink-flowering Almond. Similar to the preceding variety, excepting that the blooms are rose-colored or shading to deep pink; fully as free blooming.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$12.50 for 10.

Aralia

A. pentaphylla. Five-leaved Angelica. The bright green foliage is borne in clusters of five or seven, hence the name. Distinctly ornamental, with long, graceful, arching branches.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$7.50 for 10, \$65 per 100.

Berberis

B. Thunbergii, Japanese Barberry. An extremely ornamental shrub with arching or drooping branches, densely covered with deep green foliage in summer, which changes to shades of crimson and scarlet in autumn. The flowers are inconspicuous, but are followed by brilliant red berries that may remain all winter. The Barberry makes an exceptionally fine hedge plant; usually it is permitted to run at will, although it can be pruned to an oval form; flat pruning is not advised.

xx 10 to 12 inches \$3 for 10, \$25 per 100.

xx 1 to 1½ ft. \$4 for 10, \$30 per 100.

Cephalanthus

C. occidentalis. Button Bush. A native shrub that will grow readily in damp soil or beside a stream. The foliage is glossy green. In mid-summer a rather peculiar, dense, round head of bloom appears, which somewhat resembles the "buttons" of the oriental plane tree.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.

Chionanthus

C. virginica. White Fringe Tree. In May or June the shrub is covered with feathery panicles of small white flowers; against a background of evergreens or dark foliaged trees the effect is much intensified. Should be planted in a rather sheltered position.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$12.50 for 10.

Cornus • Dogwood

C. Amomum. Silky Dogwood. The foliage is dark green on the upper surface, but almost white on the under side. The flowers are borne in flat-topped clusters, creamy white on opening in early summer; later the flowers are followed by blue or bluish-white fruits.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.

C. florida. White-flowering Dogwood. One of the most showy white-flowered shrubs, blooming in early spring. Indispensable for large landscape groups or for planting along the edge of the woodland.

xx 3 to 4 ft. \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.

C. stolonifera. Red Osier Dogwood. A native shrub found in most sections east of the Mississippi River. The branches are bright reddish purple, while the leaves are dark green on the upper side and much lighter on the under side. The flowers are in flat-topped clusters, creamy white, and followed by white berries in autumn.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

C. stolonifera aurea. Golden-twigged Dogwood. A variation from the type, with yellow branches. A most pleasing contrast is secured by planting this variety with the red-branched variety.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

C. paniculata. Panicked Dogwood. The branches of this variety are light gray while the leaves are dull green. The flowers are white and carried in panicked clusters; later in the season white fruit is borne on deep red stems.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Cotoneaster

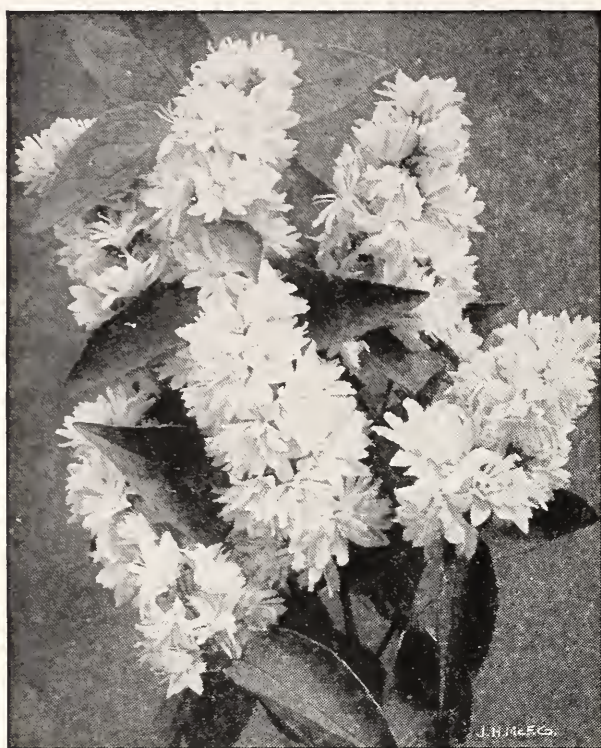
C. acutifolia. Quince-berry. Foliage dark green, holding its color until late autumn or early winter. The flowers are white or rose, followed by purplish black fruits.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.



Cornus amomum. Silky Dogwood

Hill's Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, continued



Deutzia crenata, Pride of Rochester

Deutzia

- D. gracilis.** Slender Deutzia. Long, arching branches are covered with bright green leaves from 1 to 2 inches long. The flowers are white, in drooping clusters. A native of Japan; hardy and showy.
xx 1 to 1½ ft. \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.
- D. crenata, Pride of Rochester.** Large-flowered Deutzia. Very large, double, white blooms distinguish this variety, which is one of the most desirable and valuable of the family.
xx 1½ to 2 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Evonymus

- E. alatus.** Cork-barked Evonymus. The "wings" are pieces of bark that project a quarter of an inch or more at right angles to the branches, giving them a peculiar and interesting appearance. The midsummer green of the foliage changes to rose-color in autumn.
xx 1½ to 2 ft. \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.

Forsythia

- F. Fortunei.** Fortune's Golden Bell. In early April the shrub is covered with dense masses of golden yellow flowers; these, in combination with the yellow tint of the bark, make the shrub most noticeable. A strong and upright grower in almost any soil.
xx 2 to 3 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.
- F. suspensa.** Drooping Golden Bell. Much like the preceding excepting that the branches are longer and droop toward the ground like great arches. Blooms are the same rich yellow.
xx 2 to 3 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.
- F. viridissima.** Dark Green Forsythia. Flowers and foliage unfold at the same time, thus mingling the yellow of the bloom with the deep green of the leaves.
xx 2 to 3 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Hydrangea

- H. arborescens grandiflora alba.** Hills of Snow. Upright in growth, frequently reaches 8 feet in height. The flowers are creamy white, borne in flat-topped clusters in early summer.
xx 2 to 3 ft. \$12.50 for 10.
- H. paniculata grandiflora.** Immense pyramidal blooms, varying from white to deep pink, are borne from the first of August until frost. One of the most popular shrubs in cultivation. Should be cut back severely in winter.
xx 2 to 3 ft. \$12.50 for 10.

Ligustrum

- L. amurense.** Amoor River Privet, North. Probably the best hedge-plant, or at least the best of the Privets for northern planting. It is perfectly hardy, and, unlike the California Privet, will remain green practically all winter.
xx 1 to 1½ ft. \$2.50 for 10, \$20 per 100.
xx 1½ to 2 ft. \$3.25 for 10, \$27.50 per 100.
xx 2 to 3 ft. \$4 for 10, \$35 per 100.
- L. Ibota.** Ibota Privet. A native of Japan, with lustrous dark green foliage that will remain on the plants until midwinter or later. White flowers are followed by black berries.
xx 2 to 3 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Lonicera

- L. Morrowi.** Japanese Bush Honeysuckle. A wide-spreading shrub with dark green foliage which is grayish or white on the under side. In early spring the plant bears many pure white flowers which change to yellow and later are followed by bright red berries.
xx 3 to 4 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.
- L. tatarica alba.** White Tartarian Honeysuckle. A tall bush with many creamy white flowers which are quite fragrant.
xx 3 to 4 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.
- L. tatarica grandiflora.** Tartarian Honeysuckle. A selection from the old *L. tatarica* with extra-large pink blooms.
xx 3 to 4 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.
- L. bella albida.** A vigorous-growing variety with slender branches and many white or delicately tinted rose-colored flowers.
xx 3 to 4 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.



HYDRANGEA PANICULATA

Hill's Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, continued

Philadelphus

P. coronarius. Garland Mock Orange. One of the most charming shrubs in bloom during May and June. The flowers are pure white, very fragrant, and borne in the greatest profusion. See colored illustration, page 68.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

P. coronarius grandiflorus. Large-flowering Mock Orange. The blooms are nearly double the size of the old variety, pure white, and deliciously fragrant.

xx 3 to 4 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

P. Lemoinei erectus. A superb upright-growing shrub with many white fragrant blooms.

xx 1½ to 2 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

P. Virginale. Because of its own merit this variety has made a place for itself in the family of the Mock Oranges. It is not too much to say it is the best white-flowering shrub offered today. The blooms are pure snowy white, semi-double and double, and borne in the greatest profusion. The plant grows freely and soon will reach a height of 6 to 8 feet. See colored illustration, page 68.

xx 1½ to 2 ft. \$10 for 10.



Philadelphus Virginale

R. aromatica. Sweet-scented Sumac. A rather pleasing shrub with yellow flowers in clusters, which are followed by bright red fruits. Because of its low habit, it is valuable for use in the shrub border and on rough rocky places.

xx 3 to 4 ft. \$7.50 for 10, \$65 per 100.

Sambucus

S. canadensis aurea. Golden Elder. Similar to our common Elder, but distinguished by the yellowish color of the foliage. The flowers are white, followed by fruits in August and September.

xx 3 to 4 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

S. nigra laciniata. Cut-leaved Elder. Under favorable conditions this shrub may reach 20 to 25 feet in height. White flowers are borne in May and June, and are followed by black or dark green fruits. This variety is distinguished by the finely cut leaflets, which are quite ornamental.

xx 3 to 4 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

S. racemosa. Red-berried Elder. A native of Europe, with large panicles of white flowers in early May, which are followed by fruits the latter part of June. Shrubs of this character are valuable for planting in bird sanctuaries, providing both shelter and food.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.

Spiræa

S. opulifolia. Ninebark Spirea. A vigorous-growing shrub with flat clusters of white flowers; red fruit soon follows the bloom and may remain until late autumn.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$7 for 10, \$60 per 100.

S. opulifolia aurea. Golden Ninebark Spirea. White flowers are carried in clusters the full length of the stem and contrast strongly with the golden yellow foliage. An exceptionally fine variety.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.

Spiræa Van Houttei. Bridal Wreath. Immense quantities of pure white flowers are borne in late spring, the branches literally bending under the weight of the blooms. Extremely hardy and frequently grows from 6 to 8 ft. high.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

S., Anthony Waterer. A rather low-growing Spirea bearing many crimson blooms in rather flat clusters. If these clusters are cut when the blooms begin to fade, the season may be prolonged until late autumn. See colored illustration, page 68.

xx 1 to 1½ ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

S. Thunbergii. Snow Garland. The pure white flowers come in early spring and cover the plant so thoroughly that it gives it the appearance of a bank of snow. The leaves are dark green and retain this color until early autumn when they change to tones of orange and scarlet.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$12 for 10, \$100 per 100.

Symphoricarpos

S. racemosus. Snowberry. A desirable ornamental shrub growing from 3 to 5 feet tall with low slender branches. The white or light pink flowers are produced in midsummer and followed by white berries which remain the greater part of the winter. See colored illustration, page 68.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$5 per 10, \$40 per 100.

S. vulgaris. Coral Berry; Indian Currant. The foliage has a pronounced reddish purple tint when young, but changes to deep green. The flowers are red but rather inconspicuous; these are followed by red or purplish berries which remain all winter, thus making the plant a striking object in the winter landscape. See illustration, page 68.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$5 for 10, \$40 per 100.

Hill's Ornamental Flowering Shrubs, continued

Syringa

S. persica. Persian Lilac. In the late spring the pale lilac-colored blooms are borne in panicles from 3 to 4 inches long. The shrub may attain a height of 8 feet, with many slender branches which are surmounted by the blooms.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$6.50 for 10, \$50 per 100.

S. persica alba. White Persian Lilac. Similar in habit of growth to the preceding variety, but the flowers are pure white.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$7.50 for 10.

Syringa vulgaris

Well known common Lilac—common in name only, for in this species are found all of the desirable Lilacs in cultivation, of which some five hundred or six hundred different varieties are recognized by experts. In all of these the blooms are deliciously fragrant, and vary in color from pure white to the very deepest shades of purple, so deep as to appear almost black. The illustration in color on the opposite page conveys a hint of the beauty of some of the best varieties in our collection.

Charles Joly. One of the most charming dark red sorts. The blooms are full double and produced in enormous trusses.

Charles X. The trusses of this variety are large, but rather loosely formed. The single flowers are pronounced shade of reddish purple. See illustration, page 73.



Viburnum Opulus sterile

Marie Legraye. Somewhat dwarf in habit of growth. The flowers are single, but unusually large and a clear creamy white in color. One of the most popular white Lilacs.

Michel Buchner. Dwarf; the blooms are full double, and a shade of pale lilac.

President Grevy. Unusually large and long panicles of bloom, some specimens reaching nearly a foot in length. The flowers are full double, medium blue in color.

Mme. Casimir Perier. The individual flowers are unusually large, while the truss may be called immense. The double blooms are deliciously scented.

Mme. Lemoine. An exceptionally good double white variety frequently found in the florists' shops as a winter bloomer.

Mme. Florent Stepman. Single white blooms are carried in a truss resembling a pyramid.

Ludwig Spæth. In color, an extremely dark purplish red, with the single blooms carried in a long panicle. A superb variety.

All varieties of *Syringa vulgaris*, 1½ to 2 feet, \$1.50 each, \$12.50 for 10

Viburnum

Arrowwoods or Snowballs, as the *Viburnum* are commonly known, are among the most showy and attractive shrubs. They have few rivals for massing or as single specimens. They thrive best in rather moist soil and in full sun.

V. Carlesii. The illustration in color on page 74 shows some of the pronounced characteristics of this new *Viburnum*. The flowers are pure white on first opening, but gradually change to a tint of rose. A most delicate and agreeable odor adds to the charm of the flowers. In habit of growth the plant is rather bushy and seldom exceeds 6 feet in height. We consider it a valuable addition to the *Viburnum* family. Strong plants \$2 each.

V. Opulus. Highbush Cranberry. A shrub growing from 8 to 10 feet tall, with spreading branches and bright green foliage. In late spring and early summer the white flowers are borne in flat-topped clusters; the scarlet berries, which remain all winter, are extremely attractive to the winter birds.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$9 for 10, \$75 per 100.

V. Opulus sterile. Guelder Rose; Old-fashioned Snowball. A shrub that retains its popularity in spite of the introduction of many rivals. The flowers are white and grow in compact balls, hence the name.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$12.50 for 10.

Weigela (Diervilla)

W. hybrida, Eva Rathke. The blooms of this variety are rich reddish purple, entirely different from other sorts. A free bloomer.

xx 1½ to 2 ft. \$9 for 10, \$75 per 100.

W. rosea. Pink Weigela. Large and showy rose-colored blooms produced freely. The shrub is about 6 feet tall, with spreading branches.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

W. alba. White Weigela. Similar to the preceding variety, but with white flowers which may change to a shade of light rose.

xx 2 to 3 ft. \$6 for 10, \$50 per 100.

Five of same variety and size at 10 rate. Each x indicates one transplanting.



An assortment of French Lilacs is a distinct asset in every garden
1. President Grevy. 2. Marie Legraye. 3. Michael Buchner. 4. Charles X. 5 Charles Joly.



Viburnum Carlesii. A most exquisite new shrub, combining with its beautiful color and form, a most delightful fragrance. See page 72

Rock Gardens

Oriental mystery and romance seem to cluster around a Rock garden, giving a peculiar fascination and charm that appeal to everyone, and even the smallest gardens may be the embodiment of quaintness and daintiness.

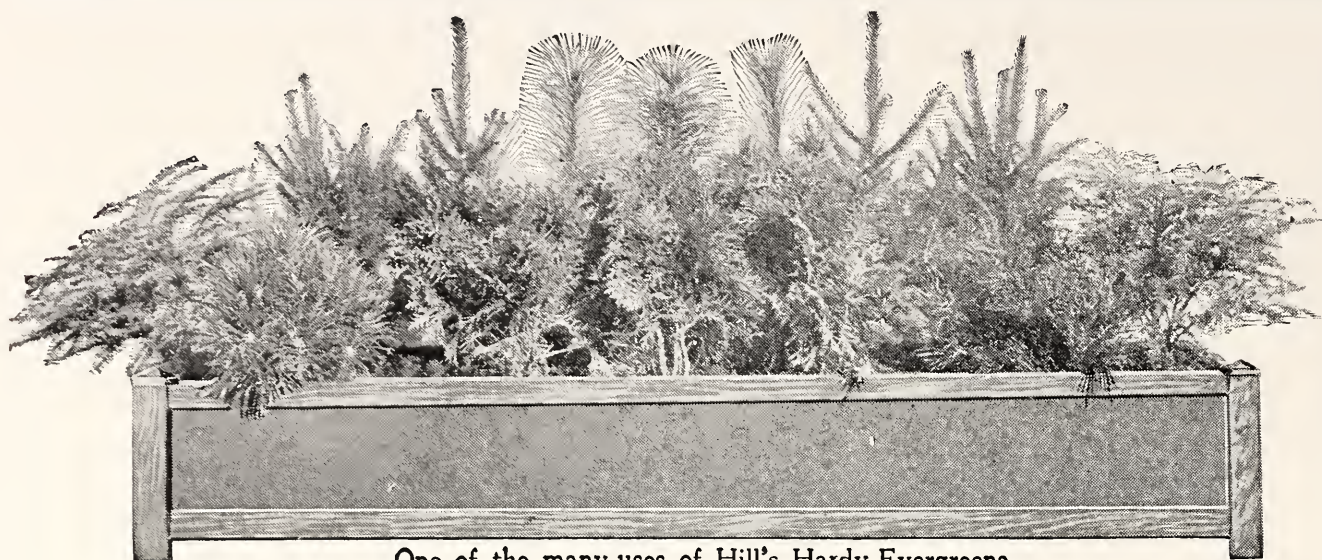
After a most careful investigation we engaged the services of Mr. T. R. Otsuka, a thoroughly experienced Japanese landscape architect, who has proved his ability in America as well as in Japan. Some of the most notable types of Rock gardens in this country have been created by Mr. Otsuka.

A Rock garden is little, if any, more costly than the ordinary type of garden, and especially is this true when the work is directed by Mr. Otsuka, who uses all suitable local material that you are able to supply, and will make use also of the labor on your own place. This enables him to do the work at a nominal cost and in an extremely short time.

We have perfect confidence in Mr. Otsuka and can recommend him to any of our customers who may be interested in Rock and Japanese gardens. If desired, he will make personal calls on prospective clients in any part of the country, in which case his charges are based on his travel expenses.



Sweeping Pines, Spruces and Firs, mirrored in the rock garden's pool, bring the quiet of the woods to your garden. Trailing rock plants and dwarf evergreens complete the scene.
This garden installed on grounds of Mr. D. Hill by T. R. Otsuka



One of the many uses of Hill's Hardy Evergreens

Hill's Evergreens for Window-Boxes

See to it, during the winter months, that your window-boxes, urns, etc., are filled with hardy Evergreens, just as you see to it that geraniums and vincas are there for Decoration Day. A window-box planted with growing Evergreens of different varieties and colors will add much to the appearance of the porch, windows or any room in the house. For winter decoration, Hill's Hardy Evergreens are indispensable. The charming foliage effects and rare fragrance of Evergreens are remarkable, adding color, warmth, and cheerfulness, while their rugged hardiness permits outdoor or indoor use all the year around.

NOTE.—In estimating number of trees required figure about one tree per foot of window-box—thus a 3-foot box would require four plants, etc. If your boxes are fairly wide—8 inches or more—you can use two rows of trees. Plant in good black dirt and keep watered well.

		Each	10
Norway Spruce. Conical; compact; deep green.			
1 to 1½ feet xx Selected stock.....	B&B	\$1 25	\$10 00
1½ to 2 feet xx Selected stock.....	B&B	1 75	15 00
Hill's Mugho Pine. Globular; low; dark green.			
8 to 10 inches xx Selected stock.....	B&B	1 75	15 00
Red-Cedar. Pyramidal; feathery foliage.			
1½ to 2 feet xx Selected stock.....	B&B	1 75	15 00
American Arborvitæ. Pyramidal; compact; light green.			
1½ to 2 feet xx Selected stock.....	B&B	1 50	12 50

SPECIAL OFFER

10 Window-Box Evergreens, assorted sizes and varieties as follows:

Hill's Mugho Pine.....	8 to 10 inches xx B&B
Norway Spruce.....	12 to 18 inches xx B&B
American Arborvitæ.....	12 to 18 inches xx B&B
Red-Cedar.....	12 to 18 inches xx B&B

In case lots as listed above for only \$10 F. O. B. Dundee

Hill's Evergreens for Tubbing

Thrive in Outdoor Winter Weather

Hill's Evergreens for tubbing stand at the head of the list of hardy plants suitable for outside decoration, both summer and winter. They are easily moved from place to place, require little attention, are always green and are never injured by continued cold or freezing.

Can be used in hallways, entrances, balconies, or sun-parlors and will remain a permanent decoration wherever placed. In summer or winter they attractively add to their surroundings.

RED-CEDAR

Beautiful dark purplish bronze color, changing to light green in spring.

		Each	Pair
3 feet.....	B&B	\$3 50	\$6 50
4 feet.....	B&B	5 50	10 50

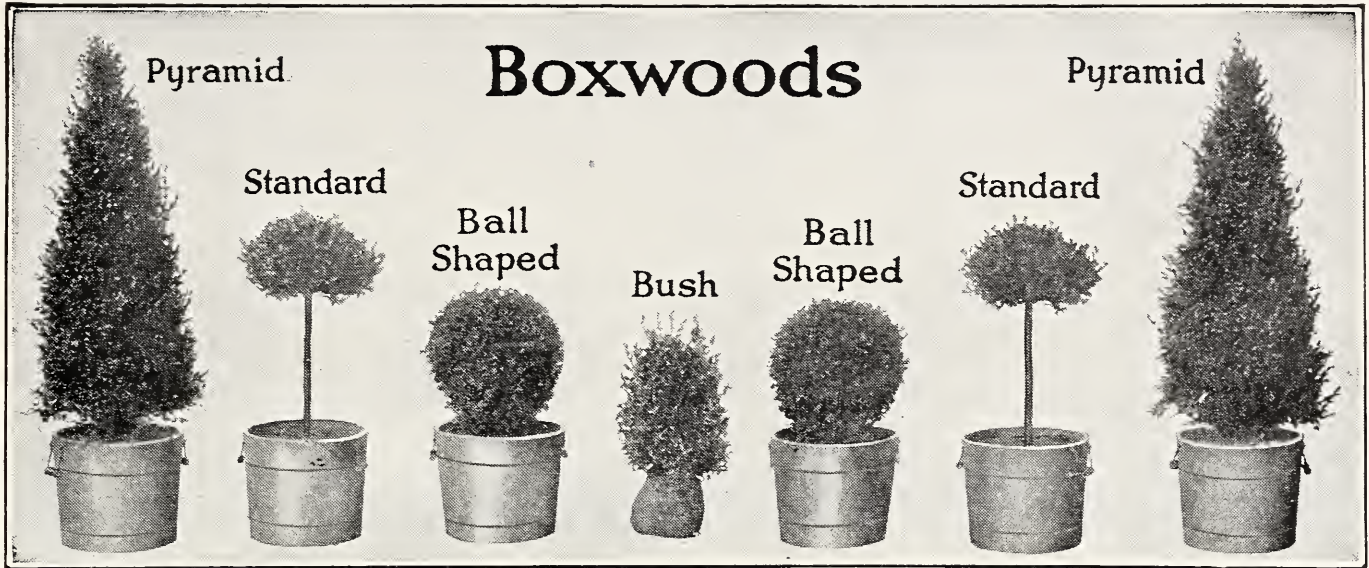
HILL'S PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ

Close-growing, dark green foliage.

2 feet.....	B&B	\$4 25	\$8 00
3 feet.....	B&B	7 00	13 50



Red-Cedar



Boxwood *(Buxus japonica)*

The following complete stock is for delivery May 1, when our trees will arrive from California. These are very fine plants equal in color and shape to the trees formerly imported. Trees are priced, balled and burlapped ready for tubbing F. O. B. Dundee. Note: Boxwoods must be taken indoors in winter weather.

BALL-SHAPED		Each
14x14 inches.....	B&B	\$7 00
16x16 inches.....	B&B	8 00
18x18 inches.....	B&B	10 00
22x22 inches.....	B&B	12 00
24x24 inches.....	B&B	15 00
PYRAMID-SHAPED		
2½ feet.....	B&B	8 00
3 feet.....	B&B	11 50
3½ feet.....	B&B	15 00
STANDARDS		
12-inch crown, 8 to 24-inch stem.....	B&B	8 00
14-inch crown, 8 to 24-inch stem.....	B&B	12 00



Xmas Trees

Supply the Xmas Tree Market
in Your Locality
with Home-Grown Trees



You can easily grow a plantation of Xmas Trees to supply your local market. Small, transplanted sizes of Norway Spruce rapidly grow into money. Each year wild trees are getting scarcer and it will be only a few seasons until the cutting of wild trees will be prohibited. You can start selling in three or four years at \$1 each and up.

Send for prices and complete information

Roses of Proved Merit

Practically all of our time is devoted to Evergreens, for which we are noted, but many of our customers want Roses, therefore we have made a careful selection of some of the better varieties. The same high standard will be maintained in our Rose department that is exacted in other sections of our nursery.

The price of all varieties is 75 cts. each, or \$6.50 for 10

Following the name of each variety is a symbol indicating the class: H. M., Hybrid Multiflora; HW., Hybrid Wichuraiana; Mult., Multiflora; HT., Hybrid Tea; T., Tea; HP., Hybrid Perpetual; HR., Hybrid Rugosa.

Climbing Roses

Climbing Roses have no superior in beauty and abundance of bloom. Porches, pergolas, arbors, walls, and fences on which Climbing Roses are trained will have almost inconceivable masses of bloom in June, from which one may cut flowers with impunity, without destroying their beauty. Unfortunately, there are not, as yet, good everblooming hardy varieties of the Climbers similar to the Hybrid Teas.

Climbing and Pillar Roses need little pruning other than cutting out in midsummer, after the blooming period, all old canes that are of no further use to the plant. The greater amount of blooms are borne on the younger wood. Do not plant on north walls, for there will not be enough sun and they are more liable to winter-kill. Not until the second season after planting may one expect flowers to be produced. The following varieties are hardy, and are grown on their own roots.

DR. W. VAN FLEET. HM. A perfectly formed, exquisitely colored delicate flesh-pink Rose. If there is room for but one climber in the garden, this is the one to grow. Flowers open 4 inches or more in diameter, with a high center, are full double, with stems 12 to 18 inches long and are borne abundantly for six weeks. The beautiful shining bronze-green foliage and crimson thorns are a delight to the eye long after the flowers are gone. Several canes 10 to 15 feet long are produced annually on which masses of bloom will appear the following season.

SILVER MOON. HW. Vying with Dr. W. Van Fleet for first place in this list, the

beautiful, long, well-shaped, faintly tinted yellow buds open into immense, snow-white, semi-double flowers, 3 and sometimes 4 inches in diameter, resembling a clematis flower in shape, with a cluster of golden anthers in the center. It is a strong grower, the foliage remaining attractive all season; the blooms are borne in great numbers.

AMERICAN PILLAR. HM. Great clusters of rich, rosy pink single flowers, with a dash of white and a bunch of yellow stamens in the center of each, all borne in such a profusion that the pergolas, pillars, or summer-houses supporting the plants are simply lost sight of in a mass of color. A well-filled plant will have literally thousands of flowers. Bright red seed heps are an added fall attraction.

CLIMBING AMERICAN BEAUTY HW. A very fragrant climbing Rose—an unusual combination. Large, rosy crimson flowers, several in a cluster, on long stems, borne in June and July. Flowers 3 to 4 inches across.

TAUSENDSCÖHN. Mult. A thousand beauties, as its name indicates. The opened buds are a bright cherry pink, changing gradually to lighter shades, becoming almost white with age. Plants are almost thornless; the foliage will be attractive all season provided it is dusted with sulphur to prevent mildew.

CLIMBING ORLEANS. Mult. Nearer a perpetual bloomer than any other hardy Climbing Rose. The double, brilliant carmine blooms have white centers, very similar in effect to its parent, the well-known Dwarf Polyantha, Orleans. A vigorous grower.

CRIMSON RAMBLER. Mult. An abundance of large, compact clusters of carmine-purple flowers with white eyes, producing striking effect when in full bloom. Very good for hedges, pillars, and arbors. Dust the foliage with sulphur to prevent damage by mildew.



American Pillar Rose



Rambler Roses bear large clusters of delightful, small, very double flowers that hang on for a long time



Climbing Roses, like American Beauty and Orleans, produce many long-stemmed flowers that are fine for cutting

Five Famous Ramblers for the North

Planted on trellises, arbors, pergolas, fences, rockeries, steep, stony hillsides, or the stumps of trees, these Roses will make the place a paradise when in bloom. They require the same treatment as to pruning as the foregoing climbers. These varieties of Ramblers are on their own roots.

EXCELSA. HW. Similar to Crimson Rambler in flower and habit, but better in color, habit, hardiness, and freedom from mildew. Large, double, clear, brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers in immense clusters covering the plant for several weeks. A strong grower with glossy green foliage that seldom mildews. Sometimes called the Red Dorothy Perkins.

DOROTHY PERKINS. HW. Perfectly double, clear shell-pink, crinkled petaled flowers, borne in immense clusters and will remain in an excellent condition for several weeks. The abundant, glossy dark green foliage remains clean all summer, but drops early. Dream-wold, a beautiful New England estate, is literally transformed into a dream when this rose is in bloom, for it has been planted with great abundance covering walls, fences, and buildings. Every fence-post has its Dorothy Perkins Rose.

WHITE DOROTHY PERKINS. HW. A sport of Dorothy Perkins, which it resembles in every way including its beautiful foliage. The pure white flowers come at the same time as those of the parent.

GARDENIA. HW. Beautiful, deep, rich golden yellow buds in clusters that pass to creamy white as the flowers mature. The dark green, glossy foliage furnishes a beautiful background for the blooms. An exceedingly attractive variety and one of the very best of the yellow Climbing Roses.

HIAWATHA. HW. Intense, deep crimson single flowers, with petals shading to pure white at the base, are borne in large clusters. The color is held by the persistent flowers for a long time. The small, glossy, disease-resistant foliage is beautiful all summer. Very effective for mass plantings. Foliage drops early.

Hybrid Tea Roses That Bloom All Summer

The secret of having Hybrid Tea Roses bloom all summer, and also the size of the blooms, is in pruning. The harder the pruning, the bigger the flowers. Remember, however, that severe pruning causes blind wood growth. In the spring, after the frost is gone, remove the mulch from about the plants. Cut out all weak canes leaving only three to five strong canes. If large exhibition blooms are desired, cut each of the remaining canes back to two or three eyes each; if a reasonable number of good blooms is wanted, cut the canes back to five or ten eyes; little or no pruning will give many small, very ordinary blooms. The weaker the plant the more severe the pruning may be. Plants of strong habits must not be pruned as severely as a weak one of the same variety. The following list contains very desirable varieties of this class. They are all budded roses.



Gruss an Teplitz Rose

RADIANCE. HT. An American variety and the best all-round pink Rose for garden purposes. Large, fragrant, full light silvery flesh to salmon-pink blooms, borne on long, strong stems. Very vigorous, bushy habit; foliage leathery bronzy, disease-resistant; few thorns.

RED RADIANCE. HT. A sport of Radiance and even better in habit than the parent. The great globular deep red flowers are borne on strong canes. It is a continuous, free bloomer; more fragrant than Radiance.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. HT. A very large, perfectly formed, double, highly fragrant Rose. The broad petals are carmine on the outside and silvery white inside; an exquisite combination. The blooms are full, with high center; stems long, strong. Desirable as a bedding Rose because of its free continuous blooming habit.

MAMAN COCHET. T. Enormous, very full, coral-pink blooms, beautifully shaded with rosy crimson. The petals are broad, thick, shell-like. Superb long-pointed buds. A deliciously fragrant Rose borne freely on vigorous plants throughout the season till frost.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. T. A sport of Maman Cochet and just as good in every respect. The pure snow-white flowers are very large and fragrant; petals tipped pink in the fall.

GRUSS AN TEPLITZ. HT. A perfectly hardy Rose anywhere in America. From spring until freezing weather the bushy plants are continually producing a wealth of beautiful, clear crimson-scarlet flowers in clusters, on long stems. The abundant, glossy, bronzy foliage is disease-resistant. An extremely good Rose for bedding and it may even be trained as a hedge.

Seven Worthwhile Hybrid Perpetual Roses

Hybrid Perpetual Roses are much hardier than the Hybrid Teas and so may be grown where Hybrid Teas are not successful. They bear large, sweetly fragrant flowers, but unlike the Hybrid Teas, the big crop of flowers comes in June only; but the abundance and quality of flowers is remarkable. If the stems are cut long when removing the flowers, there may be a few scattering blooms later in the summer. Of the many varieties, we offer this selection, believing that they are among the very best sorts. All are two-year-old budded plants.

PAUL NEYRON. HP. Probably the largest Rose in cultivation. The immense, flat-opening, 6-inch flowers are clear pink, shaded soft rose; produced on vigorous, strong-stemmed plants. Fragrant, and when well grown is a magnificent bloom.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI. HP. The most popular Rose in America according to a vote recently taken among the members of the American Rose Society. The flowers are snow-white, sometimes pink-blush at center. It can be depended on for as many as 35 on a single plant during June and July, and is one of the few Hybrid Perpetuals that bloom in the fall. In the cooler states more flowers may be obtained—Portland reports 65 cuts from one plant in a single season.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. HP. Deep velvety crimson, almost black, flowers, spoken of as the Black Prince. The unique color effect of this Rose places it on this list, for the plants are only moderately vigorous.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. HP. The favorite "Jack" Rose. The large, full, globular, sweetly fragrant, brilliant scarlet-crimson flowers have stood as a standard of comparison for years.

MAGNA CHARTA. HP. Very large, full, heavily fragrant, bright rosy pink flowers that have been great favorites for many, many years. A profuse bloomer, with long, stiff stems.

ULRICH BRUNNER. HP. Very large, brilliant cherry-red flowers that tend toward scarlet, a shade of color found in no other Rose. Before the Hybrid Teas came into popularity it was grown in great quantities, both in the greenhouse and the garden. It bears many flowers on long stems during the early season.

JOHN HOPPER. HP. Large, rosy red blooms changing to purple-carmine; very fragrant.



Frau Karl Druschki Rose

The Rugged Rugosa Hybrids

Rosa rugosa, which came from China, Korea, and Japan, has been a wonderful stimulus to Rose-production in America. By using it as one of the parents, many desirable varieties have been secured that are good as lawn specimens or as hedges. They grow from 5 to 8 feet tall, but when too tall cut them off at the ground and they will come up, replacing the lost wood in a couple of years. They are all spring bloomers, with scattering bloom throughout the summer, and are hardy anywhere in America. These varieties are growing on their own roots.

CONRAD FERDINAND MEYER. HR. Immense, double, clear silvery rose flowers 3½ to 4 inches across that are intensely fragrant. Vigorous, often making new canes 10 to 12 feet long in a single season that may be tied over to form arches.

NEW CENTURY. HR. A Van Fleet hybrid having flowers 3 to 4 inches across; clear flesh-pink, with light red center, each petal has a wide border of creamy white; very full, double, and sweet-scented.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON. HR. Another Van Fleet hybrid with double, pure white, fragrant flowers on long stems, and vigorous iron-clad constitution.

HANSA. HR. Large, full, double reddish violet flowers; prolific bloomer and very vigorous grower.

BELLE POITEVINE. HR. A free flowering, clear magenta-pink double Rose borne in trusses.

It should be borne in mind that all Roses furnished from our nursery are field-grown, and, unless otherwise stated, are on their own roots. Such growing conditions make hardy, strong plants, that will thrive and bloom even under trying conditions.

When to Plant Hill's Evergreens

There are two seasons in which Evergreens can be transplanted with safety—spring and fall.

The spring-planting season usually begins about the first of April and continues until late May, or even to the first few days of June. The time may vary somewhat from year to year, according to the weather conditions and the locality. Therefore, it may be said that any time during April and May is favorable for transplanting, unless it be in the extreme northern or the extreme southern part of the country.

The second season for transplanting usually starts about the middle of September and continues until the first of November. Under certain weather conditions it may be possible to move Evergreens earlier in the fall, but in this climate the trees do not harden their growth and are not in proper shape to be removed until the middle of September.

So far as possible all orders are filled and shipped in rotation as received. That is, if you order early in the season the trees will be dug and shipped as early as can be done with safety. On the other hand, the trees may be delivered at a special date if such delivery is necessary. We are always glad to follow our customers' wishes whenever possible.

Caring for Hill's Evergreens

Much more space could be given to the subject than is at our command in this catalogue. To discuss Evergreen culture and give full details would require a special booklet. There are, however, a few well-defined principles that will be of value to every planter.

First. Do not let the boxes containing the trees stand in the sun or wind. Put them in a cool, shaded place. After the box is opened, take out each tree and submerge the earth-ball in a tub of water for half an hour or more. Then stand the trees together in an upright position in a shaded place and out of the wind. Throw a covering of hay or loose packing material about the earth-balls, wetting this to retain the moisture.

Second. The soil must be carefully prepared, giving as much attention to this as you would for a choice vegetable-garden. If the soil is rocky, stony, or otherwise unfit for plant-life, it should be removed and the excavation filled in with good black dirt. Soil containing sand, clay, or loam is perfectly satisfactory for Evergreens and no special attention need be given. The soil should, however, be thoroughly spaded and fined, until a mellow bed is formed, having the soil free from lumps or stones.

Third. When planting, dig the hole a few inches wider and deeper than necessary to admit the earth-ball. Set the tree straight and 2 to 3 inches deeper than it stood in the nursery. (You can find the soil-line upon the stem.) Leave the burlap around the earth-ball, but cut the string, as the burlap helps to anchor the tree and soon rots away. Tramp the dirt firmly, packing the soil tightly. When the hole is nearly full, pour in at least two full pails of water, then throw in loose dirt to fill the hole. Remove tie string from the top and carefully straighten out the branches.

Fourth. Evergreens require considerable water, and a thorough wetting once a week is better than a light daily watering. Let the garden hose run half an hour, or until the soil is thoroughly wet. Then keep the top soil loose and mellow by hoeing and cultivating.

Fifth. Cultivating and Fertilizing. An area should be left around each tree so that the ground can be kept thoroughly pulverized and not allowed to dry out. The best way to fertilize Evergreens is to apply a mulch of hay, leaves, or straw in the fall, and then spade this into the top soil in the spring. Do not put stable manure in the holes when planting as it may burn the roots.

Terms of Payment—Cash with Order

Orders should be placed as soon as possible after receiving catalogue, or before some varieties are sold out. We start spring shipments about April 1, and continue on until May 25. The nursery business is different from other lines in that orders are usually placed two to three months in advance of shipment. However, to induce early orders, we offer generous cash discounts which give you good interest on your money, as follows:

1. CASH ORDERS

Orders mailed during January, deduct 5 per cent cash discount.

Orders mailed during February, deduct 4 per cent cash discount.

Orders mailed during March, deduct 3 per cent cash discount.

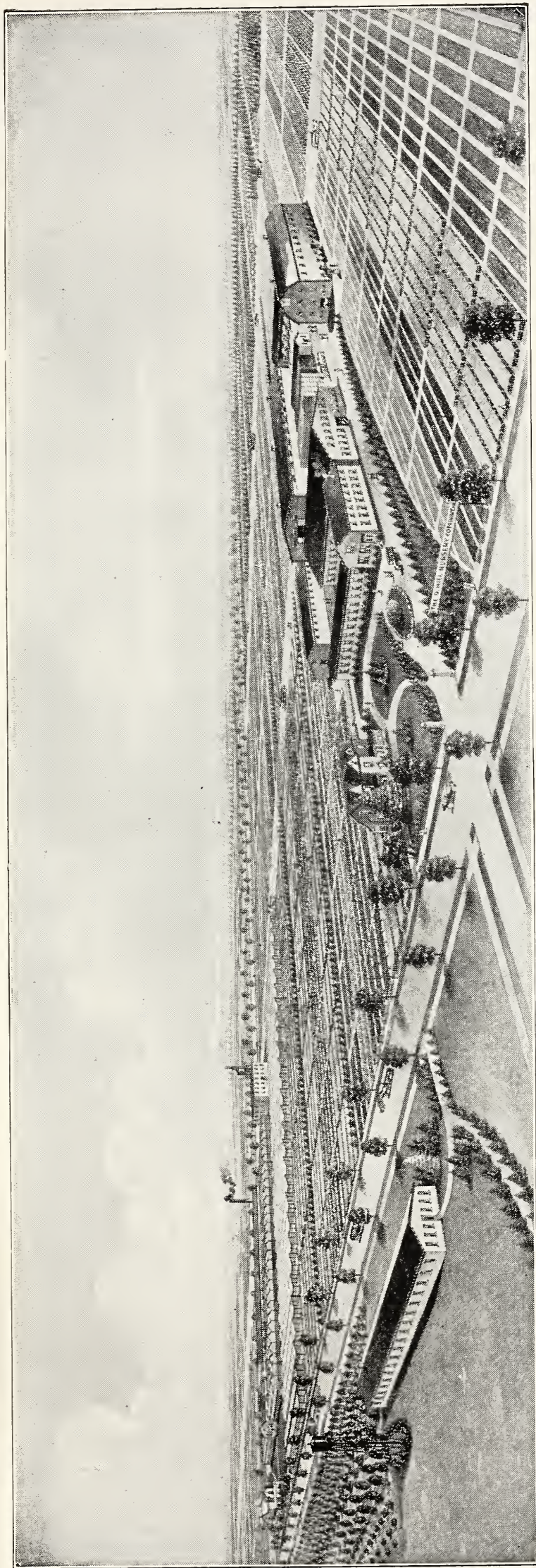
Orders mailed during April and May, deduct 2 per cent cash discount.

2. C. O. D. ORDERS

C. O. D. orders will be accepted when one-half amount is sent as cash deposit, and balance will be collected on delivery. No cash discount is allowed on C. O. D. orders.

3. CHARGE ORDERS

Goods will be shipped on charge account to responsible public institutions, park boards, etc. Individuals desiring charge account should first supply their bank and commercial references, allowing time for investigation, and, if found satisfactory, the account will be accepted. No charge account opened for less than \$100. Terms are 30 days net. No discounts allowed on charge orders.



The Home of Hill's Evergreens

Here is shown our complete nursery establishment, consisting of nurseries, office, packing-sheds, stables, box-making plant, storage, boarding-house, greenhouses, and tree seed-cleaning establishment, all modernly equipped and maintained for the handling of your orders in the most prompt and efficient manner. The fields of growing stock contain the most complete line of Choice Specimen Evergreens in America. Sixty years' experience, and more, in the digging, packing, and shipping of Evergreens is your guarantee of complete satisfaction and a square deal.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., INC.

Evergreen Specialists—Largest Growers in America

DUNDEE, ILLINOIS

A Word of Appreciation

To our many friends and patrons who have written us about the quality of the stock received, and expressed their appreciation of the treatment given, we return our most sincere thanks. Such expressions of confidence are highly appreciated.

Half a Century of Hill Quality

Conscientious effort, unbounded enthusiasm, careful study and tests of every new species introduced, has made the name of D. Hill synonymous with "high quality" in Evergreens. For more than sixty years we have worked to achieve this position, and in the years to come there will be no abatement in our efforts to maintain the reputation, to keep our old friends, to make new ones, and to furnish stock that will add to the prestige already secured.

Your Success with Hill's Evergreens Is of the Greatest Importance to Us

We shall do everything reasonable to help our customers succeed with these trees, for your success means our success. Your interests are our interests and no firm is more careful in filling orders; we assure you of the best possible treatment whether the order is large or small. It is on this record that we ask your business for the season of 1924 and for many years thereafter.

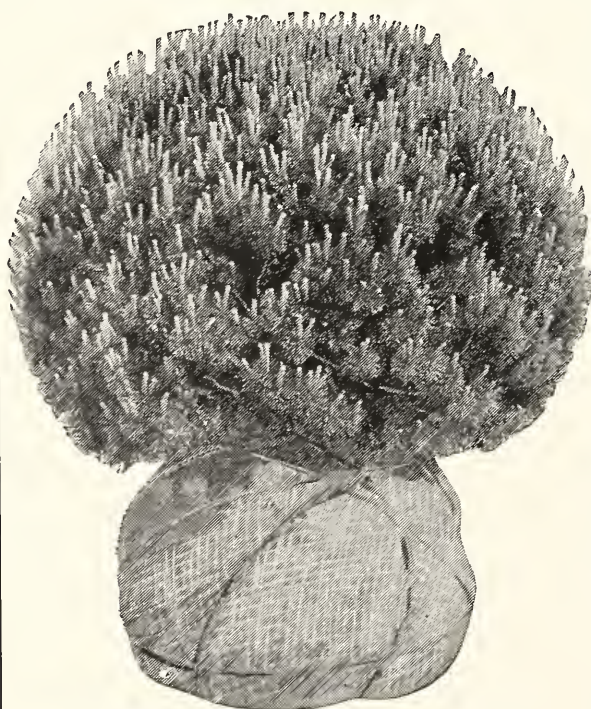
SPECIAL OFFER No. 100

Hill's Mugho Pine (*Pinus Mugho compacta*)

1 to 1½ feet Balled and Burlapped

\$3.25 Each

Truly a sensational triumph in Evergreen-growing. It excites the wonder and admiration of all. The Hill strain, which we have developed through years of type selection, is a low, close, compact grower, having many stems and is of excellent green color. The branches, tipped with the new growth in the spring, closely resemble tiny candlesticks over the entire tree.



Hill's Mugho Pine (*Pinus Mugho compacta*)

It should be in every lawn or garden of every lover of beautiful Evergreens. Described by an eminent horticulturist as a "marvel of rich beauty." It grows to perfection in all parts of the country and is absolutely hardy.

Thousands took advantage of this wonderful offer last season and many expressed great surprise at the magnificence of the tree. The illustration shows the tree dug with ball of earth and burlapped ready to box and ship to you.

As our friends become acquainted with it, they join us in admiration of its exquisite form and delicate beauty.

THE D. HILL NURSERY CO., Inc.

Founded 1855

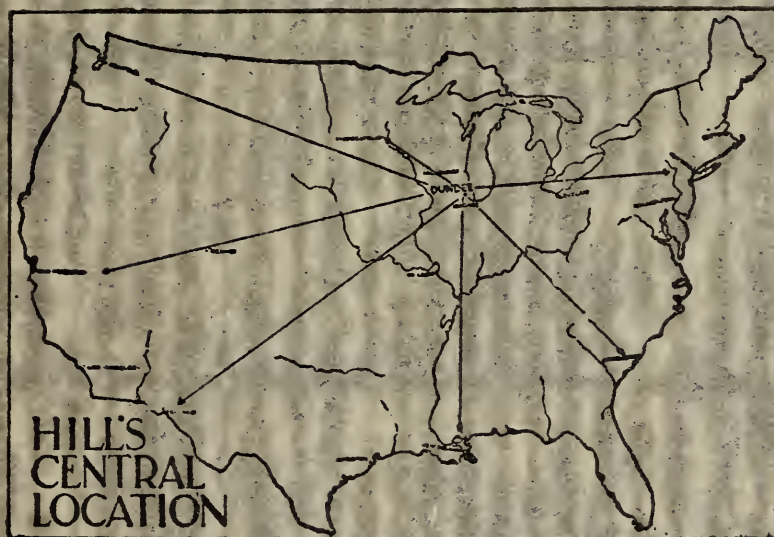
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HILL'S
CENTRAL
LOCATION



Paved road from Chicago brings you direct to our Nursery
Heavy lines indicate paved roads

How to Reach Our Nursery

Visitors are always welcome. We are conveniently located only 42 miles northwest of Chicago.

When coming by the way of Chicago, you are directed to the C. & N. W. Depot on Madison Street, from where it is an interesting ride of one hour and thirty minutes direct to Dundee.

For an hourly service from Chicago, take the C. A. & A. Electric Line at Wells Street and Jackson Boulevard, direct to Elgin, transferring to the Dundee-Carpentersville car, getting off at Stop No. 4, from where it is but a two-minute walk direct to our office, which is located right on the nursery grounds.

The D. Hill Nursery Co., Inc.

EVERGREEN SPECIALISTS

Largest Growers in America DUNDEE, ILL.

FOUNDED 1855

500 ACRES